

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

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Comment on Passing Events

By Frederic Heath
It used to be a crime for an ordinary citizen to even inquire into the fabric of justice. Now he is pulling the threads apart and showing up the shoddy.

It looks as if Lord Decies had married the workmen of this country instead of Miss Gould. They are the ones who will have to support him hereafter.

Our daily paper announcement was held a few weeks in order to be placed before our readers in the Progress Edition. Please read the announcement carefully.

The facts that are coming out about those recent executions in Japan have a very bad look for the rulers of that country. But the bloody method of suppressing Socialism will not work. It never has.

It is the least that should be asked of a government that under it every

compelling attention, and very thoughtful attention," says the Los Angeles Herald. What the Los Angeles editor does not seem to realize is that outside of economic conditions forcing people to consider it, the Socialists themselves through many years of sacrificing work, some times tactful, sometimes tactless, have made Socialism a vital question for the people.

"Milwaukee is a clear case of the most honest of any city in America. When you think you have found a Socialist, you find a Socialist. That was certainly a nice bouquet to toss to the Socialists, but the reverend father spoiled it all by adding that he was inclined to believe that it would have as good a rule if either of the old parties were in power. Doubtless, he has never heard of the grand jury indictment of the good Republicans and good Democrats, something over a hundred cases!



worship individual should have the right to prosper. Inasmuch as we do it to the least of these is your social system condemned and found wanting.

The Socialists of Paris came out with flying colors in the six by-elections just held in the municipality. Word also comes of gains in Finland, where the elections just finished show a total party vote of 250,000. The bourgeois parties all combined aggregated only 250,000 votes.

Owing to his appointment on a committee to personally inspect the penal and charitable institutions of the state, Assemblyman Brockhausen will have to discontinue his regular legislative correspondence to the Herald from the Wisconsin legislature. Other members have been



closed whereby Herald readers will get the news, all right, from that most interesting law factory.

An "anti-Socialist" book, written by a Socialist in a satirical vein, and circulated by the anti-Socialists with stupid enthusiasm, is the latest joke the Socialists in Germany are splitting their sides over. What a dull enemy we have, to be sure, in spite of the craft and crookedness that is always in evidence!

"Almost at a bound Socialism has become a vital, imminent problem,

Our Socialist Law Makers

Madison, Wis.: The legislature is still holding joint public hearings on various measures which the Progressives have pledged themselves to put into law, such as income tax, guarantee of bank deposits, etc. A very interesting incident has developed in connection with these public hearings. The farmer and the small merchant are beginning to realize that their interests are not at all identical with the interests of the large corporations. It seems that everything which the middle class thinks it ought to have is being opposed by the large capitalists, of the Merchants and Manufacturers type. The argument that this reform and that reform will hurt business is being worked for all it is worth these days, but it is also taken less seriously than it ever was before. When the M. & M. and its crafty cohorts throughout the state send up here sly and tricky lobbyists and lawyers to forestall the reforms demand-

robbed.

Just what the people of Milwaukee will do remains to be seen. The state charter gives the Milwaukee Gas Light company an exclusive charter. The Socialists are demanding that the legislature strike out this exclusive clause. The La Folletteites are in control of the legislature and they will hardly dare to refuse.

If Milwaukee can thus get the right to erect a municipal gas plant it will do a great deal toward solving the light and fuel problem for its people—and that's what the Social-Democrats are aiming at.

This is the main reason perhaps why the nonpartisan bills for the judiciary and municipal elections in Milwaukee county and city will in all probability be defeated. The farmer and the small merchant are convinced that when the M. & M. wants a thing it is bad in so far as the rest of society is concerned, and upon this conviction rests the probable doom of the nonpartisan bills. It seems that even Mr. Stern is getting shaky about the bills of which he is foster father, and thinks he is beginning to smell a rat somewhere. Our comrades in the

It Is a Worthy Accomplishment

By Victor L. Berger

WE naturally feel a certain amount of satisfaction at having now a building which is devoted solely to the Socialist press, the offices of the Social-Democratic Publishing Company. However, we are not proud of the accomplishment. Being a Socialist, we are proud of our much poorer European comrades, notably the organized workmen of Germany, Austria and Belgium, have done, then our results in Milwaukee appear to be meager indeed.

Nevertheless, whatever these results, they are far superior to those of any other city in America. Now, why should we do these things in Milwaukee and not everywhere?

Not because our movement is German. Our party in Milwaukee is not as German as the party in New York, Chicago or Philadelphia, and not nearly as foreign in other respects.

Not because our voters and our population in Milwaukee are so much brighter than in other places. For while they may be somewhat better educated as to Socialism and economic questions, yet this difference will not explain the great difference in the results. I will try to explain.

Why? Because our methods were more logical and more consistent than in other places.

Because we displayed more perseverance and more "aimfulness" than the workingmen of other cities.

Because the policies and the leadership of our party have not changed in almost twenty years.

Because our movement never ran off on a tangent. We did not deviate in either direction. We did not yield to the reform organizations, nor to anarchistic impossibilities.

That is why the Socialists of Milwaukee have pointed out the unfairness of the bill in that it will not

Milwaukee have succeeded so well. The building itself—Brisbane Hall—is emblematic of the Milwaukee movement.

It is named after Albert Brisbane, a famous American Socialist. Although born in England, he was born in 1809, in Batavia, N. Y.—became a follower of Fourier while traveling in Europe. And considering the time and the conditions of his day, it is remarkable how vividly he described the eventual development of the capitalist system.

Yet these books are mighty interesting reading even today. And he well deserves the honor that the first building built by Socialists and devoted to the propaganda of Socialism in a great American city should be named after him—although we are Marxists.

Brisbane Hall is a simple and solid structure. It is almost too simple and unassuming when compared with the European buildings of that character. Nevertheless it is not without a touch of the artistic. And even in this respect it is emblematic of the Milwaukee movement, which is also simple and substantial, but yet not without ambitions for art and culture.

The building is not quite as lofty as it should be—the building is 50 feet by 152—even to satisfy the natural growth of the next few years. We can foretell that within a short time we shall have to add the completed four more stories to the four and a half story structure as it now stands.

However, we should consider that while Brisbane Hall is the first house put up by the Milwaukee movement, it is surely not the last. Others will follow. And when we issue the next "progress edition" of this kind, we hope to issue from a home equal to the last movement of the great city which is the pioneer city of Socialism in America and destined to be a bulwark.

But as it is, let us be satisfied and be thankful for what we have. It is a worthy accomplishment of the Milwaukee spirit even now.

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In the final election allow the people to elect a minority who may control to vote for their choice in the primaries, as according to the

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method of the nonpartisan bills the two candidates receiving the highest vote in the primary are to be the only ones allowed in the final election. If either of these two men do not stand for your principles you can stay at home, or go to the polls, stifle your conscience and vote for the best looking man. This practically eliminates the protest vote to which even a slight minority is entitled.

"Henry" Cochrans is in favor of nonpartisan bills. AS REPRESENTATIVE. The essence of the argument seems to be that the plan will enable a "good citizen" to defeat the Socialists. Henry, does he think that by a non-

How can a man grow rich except upon the spoils of others' labor? Froude.

waukee county, beginning this spring. This bill is not asked for by any of the existing political organizations of the city or county, nor by the county board, the school board, nor the city council—nor the present incumbents of the judgeships. If any of these people are back of this bill it is tacitly—as yet.

2. The plan proposed will cost the county at least \$6,000 more than the present cost for these elections, on account of the extra expense involved for the primary election. There are 100 precincts in the county, and each one costs about \$30 per day of



partisan system of election he can defeat Berger? Evidently he has overlooked the fact that Socialism is the philosophy of the future. On going to the secretary of state's office we found that Henry is registered as a lobbyist for the brewing interests of the state. Can it be possible that the brewers are also interested in ridding Milwaukee of the Socialists? At any rate it seems queer that during election Henry should be railing against the "special interests" and what he is going to do to them if he is sent to congress, and immediately after election he should hire himself to them as their lobbyist.

Speaking about lobbyists reminds me that Comrade Berger has introduced a bill in the legislature for the operation for election purposes. Then must be added the cost of printing and publishing notices, etc.

3. This bill aims to make impossible a clear definition of the issues involved in the judicial and school board campaign, as it does not even propose to permit the statement on the ballot of the principles which the various candidates claim to represent. President Taft appointed judges to the supreme court who would support the policies of his administration according to the Milwaukee Sentinel of Dec. 10, 1910. The people have at least as good a right to choose their judges on the basis of their known advocacy or opposition of certain principles of government. Anything



passed and succeeded in getting passed a joint resolution requiring the secretary of state to furnish the chief clerk of each county with a list of all the lobbyists registered, and the interests whom they represent, this list to be read by the chief clerk during the regular order of business, and a copy of same to be furnished to each member. This will enable the members of the legislature to keep an eye on the lobbyists, and also to know why these gentlemen are paying such polite attention to them.

Comrade Gaylord has introduced a bill in the senate making newspapers a public utility and providing for their regulation under the rate commission. The newspapers are not to be interfered with in their privilege of free press, but they must furnish to the commission a list of all their stockholders and owners, and the interests with which they are connected throughout the state and nation. The commission is to keep this list open for public inspection so that in the future we may know to a certainty why certain capitalistic newspapers persist in making an archangel out of certain heads of public utilities or other interests.

Comrade Brockhausen's joint resolution memorializing congress for the adoption of the Esch bill which prohibits the use of phosphorus in the manufacture of matches because of the deadly poison it contains, will in all probability be adopted within a day or two.

Against the Non-Partisan Majority Election of Judges and Members of the School Board for Milwaukee County Only
Assemblyman Eric Stern of Milwaukee has introduced a bill for the purpose of forcing a majority nonpartisan election of the judges and members of the school board in Milwaukee.

else is either hypocritical or ignorant. 4. The interests favoring this measure are, of course, the Merchants and Manufacturers, although their association has not expressed itself; the brewery lobbyists (especially Henry Cochrans); lawyers of the conservative and political brand (Jesse Louis G. Bohmich); various clubs whose membership is made up mainly of these same elements already mentioned; the Republican and Democratic newspapers (some openly in favor of "fusion" against the Social-Democrats—like the Milwaukee Sentinel, and others making many words against open "fusion" but advocating with all their front page and colored ink four-decker press power the same thing under another name—like the Milwaukee Journal.

5. This bill aims to eliminate from the ballot at these elections any mention of the principles of the Social-Democratic party. Practically every newspaper in Milwaukee has borne testimony to the character of this party, has endorsed its present policies in administration, has testified to its purifying power in politics. And everybody in the United States who reads the papers knows that this is the party which made possible the banishment—politically—of Dave Rose and his hungry crew from Milwaukee.

Now—WHO could want to be eliminating the Social-Democratic party and its policies from the judicial and school board elections—as far as it can be done under the law?

6. It has been admitted that all the arguments presented in favor of this bill apply equally to a similar proposition for introducing nonpartisan and majority elections in city matters. Therefore, this bill is only the beginning of a plan to eliminate the Social-Democratic party name from Milwaukee elections.

Announcement Extraordinary!

Every Socialist Daily for Milwaukee, the Mecca of Socialism in America. The working class, mostly of the Cream City, but of the whole Nation is in dire need of, and must have, a daily Socialist press in Milwaukee. The press is to us what forts and castles were to the medieval barons. It is the shield and the lance of the toilers, weapons of defence and offence, and at all times a tribune of the people. The interests of the workers, and all that makes for their social, intellectual, and physical welfare must be proclaimed louder and louder till the very welkin rings with shouts and clamor that spin not, neither shall they eat. Besides, our elected officials who speak as yet in muffled tones because of the lack of a daily, the voice of these men who are our instruments to bring about a better day for you and me must be heard, and their acts must be known by the world outside of the legislative halls. Hence, but a Socialist of long standing knows the extent of deception practiced by the capitalist press, and perhaps, few comrades outside of Milwaukee realize as we do here the great power for good a Socialist daily would be.

The foundation for the materialization of a first class metropolitan, Socialist Daily Newspaper has been laid, and the next step is to launch it.

The People's Realty Company has provided a building splendidly located, designed to be the home of the Labor Unions, the Social-Democratic Party and the Socialist Press in this city.

In building this labor home the necessity of a daily paper to voice the aspiration of the toilers and the tillers was fully recognized as a necessity in the immediate future. Therefore, a complete suite of rooms designed for the editing and mechanical production of a first class daily paper were provided for. The home for the new daily paper is waiting to be occupied. Not only are the offices ready for the staff to begin operation, but the new four-deck press, which will now run only one day a week to produce our weekly papers, is designed to turn out a daily paper in size, anywhere from four to thirty-two pages, and print it, when it is desired, in several different colors.

However, experience has fully demonstrated that the premature launching of a daily paper would be a burden instead of a help to our cause. Therefore, those who must be responsible for the editing and financing of the daily paper when it starts, after long and due deliberation, have decided to make the following conditions, the test as to whether the time and the comrades are really ready to start.

To pay the balance on the press already installed, and purchase linotype machines and other equipment, and furnish the necessary working funds to assure success of a daily paper, will require \$100,000.

It is proposed to raise the money by the sale of 4 per cent bonds of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company. If the Socialists of Milwaukee and other parts of the country are prepared to provide the funds on these conditions, a daily paper will soon be born. The bonds will be issued in denominations of \$10, secured by a first mortgage against the papers and plant. The bonds are to run sixteen, seventeen, nineteen, and twenty years from date of issue, December 1, 1911, and to expire at the end of these periods respectively. The bonds are not to be issued until December 1, 1911, BUT WE WANT TO BEGIN THE SALE OF THEM AT ONCE, and will give receipts for each payment thereon. These receipts will be redeemed December 1, 1911, and bonds given.

It is up to the Socialists to say how soon the Daily's birthday should be, by providing the funds necessary to swing it. If you have the fire anechope of the working class, subscribe for as many bonds of the Social-Democratic Publishing Company as possible, on the blank below:

SUBSCRIPTION FOR BONDS.

I, the undersigned, do hereby agree to and with the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company and with each and all other subscribers, to subscribe and pay for the amount of bonds about to be issued by said Company to the Citizens' Trust Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, as trustee, a total of said bonds in the sum of one hundred thousand (\$100,000) dollars; said bonds to be issued in denominations of ten (\$10.00) dollars, interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be consecutively numbered and to be paid as follows: One fifth, sixteen years; one-fifth, seventeen years; one-fifth, eighteen years; one-fifth, nineteen years; and one-fifth, twenty years from date of issue of bonds.

Said bonds to be secured by a first mortgage on the goods, property and chattels of said company, which are to be particularly described in the mortgage when executed.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this.....day of.....

A. D. 1911. Name. Amount of Bonds.

(Sd.)

Socialist Daily for Milwaukee!

MILWAUKEE'S FEDERATED TRADES COUNCIL--THE MEN WHO BUILD THE CITY

THE second floor of the new Milwaukee building will be the scene of great activity in time to come. There, not only the political, but the economic power of the working class of Milwaukee will be centered, to a great extent.

Room 205, a large room on the north end, contains the desks of the business agents representing the unions in the Building Trades section. These are: The Carpenters, E. Hinkforth, business agent; Steam Fitters, Albert Walters; Sheet Metal Workers, Henry Rumpel; Plasterers, Fred Runge; Painters, R. Witte; Electrical Workers (inside wiremen) H. Philippi; Plumbers, H. Heise; Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, William Reddin.

Room 206 is a conference room for the use of the business agents and other union officials and will be in constant use.

Room 207 is the headquarters of the Federated Trades council, represented by Frank Weber, business agent. Nearly all of the rooms on this floor are divided into a waiting room into which the door from the hallway opens and a private office on the side next to the windows.

Cigar Makers' local No. 23, 350 members strong, will occupy room 208. The officers of this local are: President, Charles J. Weise; vice president, Joseph Wittman; recording secretary, John Reichert, and August J. Paschen, sergeant-at-arms.

The vote of the Cigar Makers for their national officers is being held today, the members voting from 1 to 7 o'clock p. m.

The Cigar Makers' union pays accident, sick and death benefits as follows: Out of work benefits, \$3 per week; sick benefits, \$5 per week, and a death benefit ranging from \$50 to \$550, according to the length of time deceased was a member of the organization.

Rooms No. 211 and 212 are reserved for four locals of the Brewery Workers, the Teamsters No. 72, Malsters No. 59, Engineers and Firemen No. 25, and Bottlers No. 230. Of these the bottlers' local is the largest, having a membership of 1,400.

Room 209 is divided into two office rooms and one waiting room and is used by the Bridge and Structural



A Flashlight Picture of the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council Assembled in Brisbane Hall. The Council Is Made up of Delegates from the Various Unions of the City and Is Famed Throughout the Land for Its Socialistic Mind

Iron Workers, and here Mr. Reddin has his private office as secretary of the union.

The local, No. 8, has 175 members, and the following are the officers of the same: President, J. J. Fleming; vice president, Joseph Dougherty; recording secretary, Harry Van Logan; financial secretary, W. E. Reddin; ser-

geant-at-arms, Ed. Bhlvan. The trustees are: H. G. Siefert, H. T. Stang, and J. F. Burns. Meetings of the local are held every Friday at 8 o'clock p. m. in the hall on the third floor.

The local will give a May hall at the West Side Turner hall and the convention of the international will be held in this city beginning Sept. 19

or 20 next.

Room 210 is occupied by local No. 75 of the Plumbers' union. This local has a membership of 265 and the following are its officers: President, Joseph Lennon; vice president, Louis Mehner; recording secretary, John Wodrich; financial secretary, Frank King.

ing program of both old parties in this state. It is accentuated particularly by the fact that there are twelve good votes in the assembly that will go together on all important matters of principle or policy. There are twenty-nine Democrats in the assembly, and a certain number of un-

certain Republicans. So that it is not at all impossible that the passing of progressive legislation may hinge upon the attitude of the Social-Democrats toward the present administration of the state.

That the importance of this group is recognized may be seen by the places

given them upon the committees of the assembly. They have practically named their own places—though not entirely.

But their program—the program of the Wisconsin Social-Democracy—will be their guiding star, and they must at all times so direct their activities that they can square themselves and their actions with the purposes and aims of the great international movement of which they are only a part.

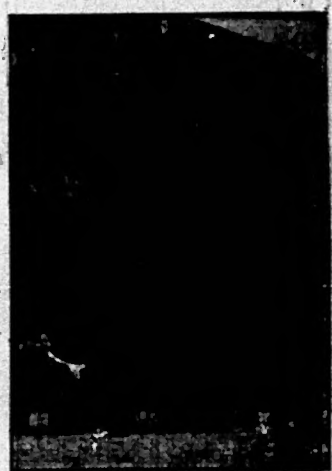
A Legislative Program

A Socialist legislative program is not a set of planks on which to walk into office. It is a pledge of effort to be made; a guide board and a safeguard for elected officials; a beacon casting beams of promise into the future for those on the firing line; and a warning to the foe of that which is to come.

Municipal, State, National and International

And in view of this, together with the world-wide scope of the Social-Democratic movement, a Socialist legislative program must be many-sided. It links the municipal with the international ideal, and works and fights for these with weapons and tools furnished from the armory and shop of state and national forces.

In the United States the state is the unit of sovereign power, and the practical program builder will lay his plans accordingly, so that men called to positions of power may not be misled into wasted efforts. It is the state that gives laws to the municipality or county, on the one hand; on the other hand, it is through the united action of states that the federal government is made up, modified and controlled.



Where the Socialist Legislators Have their quarters. Their Rooms are on the Third Floor.

and policies that reach into the international fields are finally shaped by the net result of interstate struggles.

Immediate, and for the Future

A Socialist legislative program must have immediate bearings upon the immediate and pressing needs of the city life, answering the cries that rise from appalling labor conditions; seeking to remedy the lamentable and unwilling ignorance of the working

(Continued on 5th page.)

"OUR BOYS" AT THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE

Berner Brunsen Gaylord Weber Klenzendorf Vint Binner Gilboy



Hahn, Metcalfe Zophy Kahn Katsbach Kiefer
[As the State does not pay enough salary for a legislator to live on while at Madison, the Socialists have fitted three rooms in a store building as a barracks.]

SUALLY the radicals in any legislative assembly occupy the seats at the left of the house. But owing to convenience of seating the opposite is the case in the present Wisconsin legislature. At the

left are seated the Democrats—who are probably the most reactionary of the whole crowd as matters now stand. And at the right of the house occupying twelve seats opposite the swinging doors of the entrance to the chamber, in a solid column of two

abreast, are seated the Social-Democratic group.

In the senate, the Milwaukee county delegation occupy seats in a row together at the right of the house, and the two Social-Democratic senators are nearest the front of the

chamber. The senate quarters are temporary. The capitol commission had two years to think about it, and then tucked the senate into a little, narrow, ill-ventilated and viciously lighted compartment. At once there were objections, and finally a hole was punched in the brick wall of the former chamber of the supreme court, the desks of the senators placed in that room, and the former quarters now constitute a lobby and visitors' room.

It early became clear that the Socialists are to play an important role in the affairs of this legislature. This is not only because their ideas have come to constitute a part of the work-



Inside the Socialist Legislators' Barracks." The View Shows a Corner of the Middle Room. Assemblymen Gilboy and Kiefer are Reading at the Table.

Socialism is the New Patriotism

HUMAN life depends upon food, clothing and shelter. Only when these are assured are freedom, culture and higher human development possible. To produce food, clothing and shelter, land and machinery are needed. Land by itself does not satisfy human needs. Human labor gets raw materials and food out of the soil by creating machinery and using it upon the land. Whoever has control of land and machinery has control of human labor, and with it of human life and liberty.

Today the machinery and the land used for industrial purposes are owned by a rapidly decreasing minority. So long as machinery is simple and easily handled by one man, it does not make its owners so powerful that they can dominate the sources of life of others. But when machinery becomes more and more complex and expensive, and requires for its effective operation the organized effort of many workers, its influence reaches ever wider circles of life. The owners of such machinery become the dominant class.

THE MASSES IN SUBJECTION. In proportion as the number of such machine owners compared to all other classes in the world increases, they bring ever larger masses of working people under their control, reducing them to the point where muscle and brain are their only productive property. Millions of formerly self-employed workers thus become the helpless wage slaves of the industrial masters.

The more the economic power of the ruling class grows, the less useful does it become in the life of the nation. The overwhelming bulk of the useful work of the nation falls upon the shoulders of the classes that either have no other productive property but their manual and mental labor power or the small traders and small farmers. The ruling minority is steadily becoming useless and parasitic.

The fact that a small number of capitalists is permitted to use all the country's resources and social tools for their individual profit, and to make the production of the necessities of our lives the object of their competitive private enterprises and speculations, is at the bottom of all the social evils of our time.

MODERN INDUSTRY PLANLESS.

In spite of the organization of trusts, pools and combinations, the capitalists are powerless to regulate production for social ends. Industries are largely conducted in a planless manner. Through periods of feverish activity the strength and health of the workers are mercilessly undermined, and during periods of enforced idleness the workers are frequently reduced to starvation.

The climax of this chaotic system of production are the regularly recurring industrial depressions and crises which paralyze the nation every fifteen or twenty years. In its mad and reckless race for profits the capitalist class is bound to exploit the workers to the very limit of their endurance and to sacrifice their physical, mental and moral welfare to its own insatiable greed. Capitalism keeps the masses of workmen in poverty, destitution, physical exhaustion and ignorance. It drags their wives from their homes to the mill and factory. It snatches their children from the playgrounds and schools and grinds their slender bodies and unformed minds into cold dollars. It wantonly disfigures, maims and kills hundreds of thousands of workingmen annually in mines, on railroads and in factories. It drives millions of workers into the ranks of the unemployed and forces large numbers of them into beggary, vagrancy and all forms of crime and vice.

PUBLIC INTELLIGENCE CORRUPTED.

To maintain their rule over their fellow men, the capitalists must keep in their pay all organs of the public power, public mind and public conscience. They control the dominating parties and, through them, the elected public officials. They select our executives, bribe our legislatures and corrupt our courts of justice. They own and control the press. They sway our educational institutions. They own the nation politically and intellectually just as they own it industrially.

ing the capitalist system. But in abolishing the present system, the workmen will free not only their own class, but also all other classes of modern society. The small farmer, who is today exploited by large capital, more indirectly but not less effectively than is the wage laborer, the small manufacturer and trader, who is engaged in a desperate and losing struggle for economic independence in the face of the all-conquering power of concentrated capital, and even the capitalist himself, who is the slave of his wealth, rather than its master. The struggle of the working class against the capitalist class, while it is a class struggle, is thus at the same time a struggle for the abolition of all classes and class privileges.

MUST CONQUER THE POLITICAL POWER.

The private ownership of the land and means of production used for exploitation, is the rock upon which class rule is built; political government is its indispensable instrument. The wage workers cannot be freed from exploitation without conquering the political power and substituting collective and democratic administration for private ownership of the land and the means of production used for exploitation.

The basis for such transformation is rapidly developing within the very bosom of present capitalist society. The factory system, with its immense machinery and minute division of labor, is rapidly destroying all vestiges of individual production in manufacture. Modern production is already very largely a collective and social process, while the great trusts and monopolies which have sprung up in recent years have had the effect of organizing the work and management of some of our main industries on a national scale, and fitting them for national use and operation.

AN END TO CLASS RULE.

In the struggle for freedom the interests of the workers of all nations are identical. The struggle is not only national, but international. It embraces the world and will be carried to ultimate victory by the united workers of the world. To unite the workers of the nation and their allies and sympathizers of all other classes to this end, is the mission of the Socialist. In this battle for freedom the Socialist movement does not strive to substitute working class rule for capitalist rule, but by working class victory to free all humanity from class rule and to realize the international brotherhood of man.



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stands alone at the top of the world's best brews. Its exquisite flavor remains always the same—hence its **POPULARITY EVERYWHERE**.

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One order exceeds \$8,000. "Best thing ever sold. Not one complaint from 3,000 customers." C. A. Norstad, Minn. (address upon request)

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Hundreds endorse similar prosperity. Agents breaking all records—actually getting rich. Let us refer you to 10 men whose total orders exceed \$51,000; to hundreds like O. Schei-
 (minister) whose

First 12 hours work sold 30 Outfits (profit, \$31.90).
 A. Wilson, Ky., who ordered \$4,000 worth and sold 102 in 14 days, (profit \$274.60); J. Hart, Texas, \$3,000 worth and sold 16 in 3 hours, (profit \$111); Reese, Pa., (carpenter) sold in 40

R. V. Zimmerman

M. Stoneman


[illegible]

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Lying About Milwaukee

SCORES SOCIALIST RULE OF THE CITY

MILWAUKEE ALDERMAN CRITICIZES INCREASE IN EX-PENDITURE \$118,593, PAY ROLL BOOST

Milwaukee, Jan. 30.—Alderman Bogk charges Milwaukee administration is "extravagant" in its increase of taxes to some of the city's taxpayers. "While the city is in a state of bankruptcy," said Alder Bogk, chairman of the committee on finance, "it is spending money to the tune of \$118,593 in extra expenditures. The combined city and county pay roll has been increased \$118,593.75. No wonder that the city is in a state of bankruptcy."

ATTACKS SOCIALIST MAYOR

Milwaukee Business Men Baye Administration In "Extravagant" and "Incompetent" Charge. Mayor Joseph P. Kamp, who has been in office since the election of the socialist administration, has been charged by the business men of the city with being "extravagant" and "incompetent" in his administration. The charge is based on the fact that the city's expenditures have increased by \$118,593.75 in the last year, and that the city is in a state of bankruptcy.

Samples of the Reports Sent Out to Injure the City and Its Administration.

Liars and Payrolls

A GOOD liar must have intelligence. Besides nerve, he must have information—facts. A poor liar is marked by his ignorance. Exaggeration carried too far becomes the incredible. A fellow who is a scrub and a runt mentally can tell big falsehoods. But nobody believes them. There are expert liars. And then there are bunglers. An expert liar, for instance, ought to know a little about logic. And if the particular subject he is discussing happens to be municipal accounting, he should be possessed of some slight familiarity of municipal accounting. Otherwise people will laugh at him for a doddering bungler. This is what happened to Bogk, a small, bird-shot, peewee statesman who by some mysterious fortuity of fate is a member of the Milwaukee common council. Bogk charged that under Social-Democratic administration, the payrolls of the city have been higher. This is true. But Bogk charges that this constitutes EXTRAVAGANCE. It is here that Bogk is a bungler and a bum economist. The increased payroll of 1910 was caused principally through the city itself directly building the Sixteenth street viaduct. Suppose, however, that this construction job had been let to a contractor. In that case, there would have been NO PAYROLL AT ALL for the city to meet. The contractor would have made a PROFIT. And the amount of his profit would be the amount of the city's LOSS. Of course, it may be that Bogk believes in the contract system and big swag going into the pockets of the contractor. During the coming year the city payrolls are probably going to be higher than ever—because the city is going to carry on much of the work formerly let out to contractors. If the city does its own paving, for instance, the payroll is bigger. But the profit of the contractor is cut out. SMALL payrolls may be connected with BIG steals and BIG contracts in municipal business. BIG payrolls may be connected with BIG SAVINGS for the city if the contractor-profit-grabber is eliminated and the work performed properly by the city department of public works.

CARL SANDBURG.

A Corporation Attack on Milwaukee

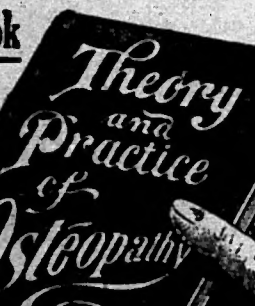
All Bogk, a hold-over Democratic alderman from the gang days, prior to the capture of Milwaukee by the Social-Democrats, a business politician with a record, launched last week an attack on the Social-Democratic administration of the city, as full of lies as a barrel-house is of bug. It appears to have been pre-arranged by the private corporation interests and was heralded broadcast over the country and has called forth many inquiries from various cities. Socialists especially being anxious to know what there is to the "facts" presented. Above we give but three of the many newspaper clippings that have reached this office, showing how widespread has been the scheme to blacken the Social-Democratic government. It is interesting to note that this attempted blow at Milwaukee's standing comes just from the chaps who are most voluble about preserving Milwaukee's credit. Comptroller Carl P. Dietz has prepared a detailed answer to the Bogk

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slanders, which we give in part, as follows:

"An analysis of the attacks on the city administration by Ald. F. C. Bogk shows that the charges of extravagance are without any foundation whatever.

"Further, the motive and desire to prejudice the public against the present administration is evident when it is shown that at the time Ald. Bogk received his figures from the comptroller's office he was informed as to the cause of the increase in the city's payrolls, namely, the fact that the city is doing many thousands of dollars of work on its own account instead of the work being let out to contractors, and he was asked at the time, if he used the figures, to be fair and show both sides of the matter. Instead, however, he has shown only the increase in salaries and wages and has omitted the cause of the increase, and this is evidence of a deliberate purpose to give the public a false impression of the facts.

Not Responsible for Last Budget

"The answer to his first charge that the present administration is trying to explain the increase in the burden of taxes is this: It is not up to this administration to explain the increase in the 1910 taxes, for the reason that it had absolutely nothing to do with said increase, and is, therefore, not responsible for it. The only thing the administration has done is to try to fix the responsibility where it belongs—namely, on the previous administration. Ald. Bogk knows this as well as I, only he would have the public think otherwise and blame us.

"The direct charge that we 'discredited' to a large degree the financial standing of the city in the eyes of the world and affected the sale of our bonds in a manner so as to result in a substantial loss to the city is another falsehood.

bonds at exceptionally favorable prices during the time in which the present administration has been in office, notwithstanding that the bond market in general was very dull. In the issue of the Economist, one of the leading financial papers of the country, published Aug. 20, 1910, it is remarked: 'The highly successful sale of Milwaukee bonds, referred to elsewhere in this department, is evidence that the public has by on means turned its back absolutely on that sort of securities.'

Better Rate Than Philadelphia

"The bond sales of Philadelphia, which were touted by the opposing minority in the council as being such a wonderful achievement when compared with the sales made at the same time by Milwaukee, shows that the Milwaukee bonds sold at two points better than those of Philadelphia.

"Anyone with a grain of common sense can understand the following: If the work had been let to private contractors there would have been no charge on the city's books for labor under those contracts, but the entire amounts, including materials and the contractor's profit, would be charged under one contract item. Where, however, the city does the work, the entire amount is divided on the books, as so much for labor, so much for material, and the profit is eliminated to the advantage of the city. Necessarily, therefore, when the city did its own work during these months the item of wages on the city's books was increased accordingly. The only question involved on this point is 'what benefits accrued to the city?' The answer is 'the contractor's profits.'

"The laying of the blame for the expense of the new garbage plant to the present administration is certainly the height of arrogance. The garbage plant was erected under the old administration and was handed to the

present administration as a big, fat lemon.

Park Land Liability

The next charge, holding this administration liable for the \$300,000 liability for the principal and interest for park land contracts, shows conclusively the extreme depths to which this alderman would stoop to discredit the present administration. He knows that the lands for which this money is due were purchased twenty years ago and that the previous administrations failed to pay the contracts when they came due, extending them from time to time.

"He next charges us with the borrowing of \$1,230,000 from the banks since last October, and that the city was compelled to pay interest for these loans. The facts are that the previous administrations were all compelled to borrow money from one source or another because the peculiarity of our laws on finance and taxation makes it necessary to obligate the city to the extent of about \$3,500,000 before it is collected, and with the entire absence of trust funds this is the amount which any administration would be obliged to borrow in order to pay current bills.

"In the city treasury there are at various times certain trust funds, namely, money which is received from various sources, such as bond sales, etc., and which the treasurer holds pending the completion of the purposes for which the money has been obtained. If the city needs money, it has always been the practice for years to borrow from these trust funds and replenish them as soon as possible. This course is reasonable, because the city only receives 2 per cent interest from the banks when this money is deposited with them, and this rate is all that the city pays when it borrows from its trust funds; whereas, if the money was borrowed from the banks, the city would have to pay 5

per cent, meaning a saving of 3 per cent.

"The previous administration, the records show, borrowed approximately \$2,178,000 from the trust funds, and in addition to this, borrowed about \$100,000 from the banks toward the year 1909; so the fact is that the present administration has not been any worse than the previous one in this score.

"In conclusion, I wish to say that the entire allegations of Ald. Bogk on the face of them were so ridiculous that I did not deem it necessary to pay any attention to them, but so many requests have come to me to prepare an answer that I finally acceded to satisfy them."

A Dope Maker Found Out

We have in this office a letter written by the proprietor of a patent medicine business in Milwaukee, called the "Dean Medicine Company," to a business correspondent out west, in which the fellow slams the Social-Democratic administration in Milwaukee in a most unfair and lying manner. Who Dean is, we do not know, but he seems to be pretty good at the gum shoe trick.

Some Speaking Figures

In 1860 the postal deficit was \$10,652,543; in 1910 it was \$5,848,566. The postage rate was four times greater in 1860 than now.

Coming down twelve years to 1872 the total weight of second-class matter was that year less than 65,000,000 pounds.

Now it is 817,428,141 pounds more than twelve times greater.

Then the postage rate was four times what it is now.

Then the gross revenue was \$21,015,426; now it is \$224,128,637; more than ten times as much.

ery; now that system costs \$36,923,737.

Then there were no registered letters; now there are 42,053,574 a year. Then there were issued \$48,575,539 of domestic money orders; now there are issued \$547,993,641.

Then postmasters were paid \$1,121,665; now they are paid \$27,514,304, and their clerks are paid \$35,035,454.

Then city delivery cost but little; now it costs \$31,805,485.28.—Ex.

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BRISBANE HALL,
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FREDERIC HEATH VICTOR L. BERGER
Editor Associate

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council
of Milwaukee and the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

Entered at the Milwaukee Postoffice as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

TO THE STRANGER

Someone has handed you this copy of the Social-Democratic Herald. They did so in the hopes of interesting you in the study of the great cause of Socialism.

If the reading of this copy of The Herald has interested you in any way, you are cordially invited to become a regular reader. The Herald will give you a full and accurate account of the progress and achievements of the Socialist administration of Milwaukee from week to week, which can be had from no other source. Besides that it will keep you informed of the progress of the Socialist movement of the continent and the world.

No progressive person can afford to be uninformed on this greatest of all world-wide movements.

Subscription price is \$2 a year for the eight-page local edition; four-page national edition, 50 cents. The national edition is not sent in Wisconsin.

Prof. Gustaf Steffen, a leading Swedish expert on political economy, has joined the Social-Democratic party of that country. His action has attracted great attention.

The Herald has a payroll in the new building of sixty-one at the present moment. When it made its how to Milwaukee in 1901 it had a payroll of three.

Janet, the great Social-Democrat of France, is regarded as the greatest orator of Europe, and is so designated by a recent writer in the London Daily News.

The death of Robert Bandlow of Cleveland, O., on Sunday, Jan. 29, removes from the ranks of American Socialists a unique and inspiring character. Comrade Bandlow was born in Germany in 1852. When he was two years of age his parents settled in Cleveland, and in that city his entire life was spent. A printer by trade, Bandlow was active in the labor movement for more than twenty-five years. He joined the Socialist movement in 1896. An eloquent and forceful speaker, and a writer of no mean ability, Comrade Bandlow was perhaps at his best as a teacher and inspirer of younger men.

100,000 at Slinger Funeral
Berlin, Feb. 5.—One of the most notable demonstrations in the city's history was witnessed today at the funeral of Paul Slinger, the Socialist deputy, whose death deprives the Socialists of a valued leader in the reichstag.

In the funeral procession were more than 100,000 people, including representatives from many foreign Socialist organizations. A large body of police was on duty at the cemetery, where the crowd was so great that admission was gained only by card.

The Farmer—A Workingman

By Ralph Korngold.

(Written for The Herald.)

At the last national convention of the Socialist party some well-meaning but poorly informed comrades made it their special business to assail the farmer, claiming that the farmer did not belong to the working class, but should be counted among the exploiters. Of course, the great majority of the delegates held altogether a different view. Oscar Ameringer of Oklahoma, Clyde Wright of Nebraska, and others, who had given the farmers' problem considerable study, made very intelligent speeches on the subject, and their view easily prevailed.

At a recent convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, figures and facts were presented showing how thoroughly the farmer belongs to the working class, and that in many instances he is even more exploited than the city wage-worker.

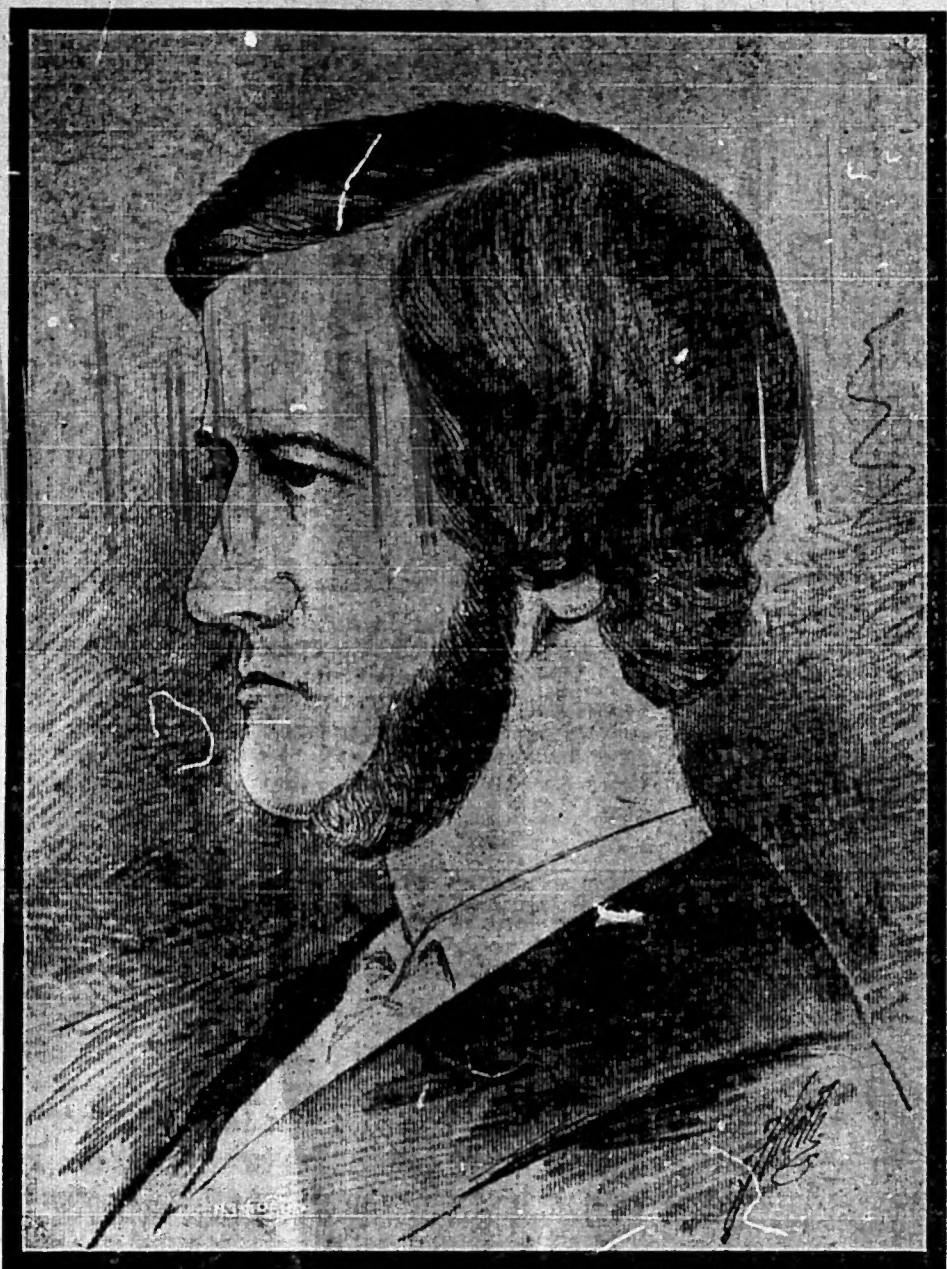
Dr. William A. Folwell said the following in an address on farming: "Farming does not pay. The average

year gives the average farmer but \$2 a day for his time and labor. The good years do appear, but not frequently. Drought, flood, frost, hail and tornadoes are common. The farmer is the last man in the economic row. After the middlemen have taken out their freights, insurances, storages, elevator charges, interest and profits, the helpless farmer pockets the loss. He cannot shift the loss."

Then again Dr. Folwell says: "Not a little of the farm work is inevitably filthy and repulsive and must be performed in a garb that no artisan would stoop to wear."

"Prof. Roberts of Cornell university, said Dr. Folwell, has estimated that grain and hay farmers have been working for less than 50 cents a day. W. J. Spillman, expert of the United States department of agriculture, finds that farmers are getting average interest on their investment, and \$25 a month for their labor."

I consider these figures of sufficient importance to be called to the attention of the readers of the Socialist press.



Albert Brisbane, First American Socialist Agitator

Legislative Program

(Continued from 2d page.)

class and to enlarge its future by education of its children of today; and trying to safeguard its life by all possible improvements of purer food supply, better housing and sanitary conditions and strengthening of labor organizations.

But all of this immediate work is only considered as a digging of ditches and laying foundations for a future structure, and this also must be outlined in a proper legislative program. The reconstruction of constitutional provisions to meet approaching economic changes; the framing of legislative enactments which are certain to be killed by the dominant parties while the Socialists are in a minority, but which are also certain sooner or later to be taken up by these parties and placed in their platforms. Illustrations of this latter process are to be found in the demand for home rule for cities, workmen's compensation for accidents, and initiative and referendum found for many years in the Wisconsin Social-Democratic platform, now at length adopted also by both the old parties, and likely to be enacted by them this year (1911) into laws.

Obstructive and Constructive

A very useful instrument for the Socialist legislator is a hickory bound edition of the big stick. He can "swat" many a bad bill, and by his practical knowledge of the common life and its conditions, make ridiculous and defeat the proposals both of corporation lawyers and well-meaning reformers. He must learn what legal phrases mean, and cultivate a keen scent for "jokers." And when he starts after any proposition he must carry a hot rake and a spiked club.

But that is not building for the future—the principal work of the Socialist. So he must spend the midnight hours in constructive work. His imagination must be exercised in trying to make a legal scaffold for the new social structure which the working class is trying to build. A plan of city-building; a tenement house law that will mean something to the women folks that spend their lives in cities—and which can be enforced. A big plan for a state board of public works that will suggest to tired workmen as well as to blind-eyed capitalist lawyers and politicians how near we are to taking over and operating the natural resources and mechanical monopolies of today—once we get a few more agitators in the legislature.

Political and Economic

Socialism must come first in cities, and an absolutely essential part of the political program is the achieving of home rule for cities, giving them power to solve their own problems, without having every little lawyer, country doctor, and retired farmer who may have been elected to the legislature "bnting in" on problems of which he can know next to nothing, and against whose proper solution he retains an unavoidable prejudice. The ballot must be safeguarded and purified. Elections must be made a more perfect means of expressing the people's will. And the whole political suit of clothes called "form of government" must be remodeled to fit the existing and reforming economic, industrial, commercial and social body that pulsates with human life.

But the Socialist program writer and political architect cannot be a mere politician or constitutional law-

The Vampires

By Ellis B. Harris.

(Written for The Herald.)

A CITY there was and it made its prayers,

Even as you and I.

To the grafting crooks in their office chairs—

Some called them the creatures that did not care.

The majority thought them beyond compare.

Even as you and I.

O the years we waste and the tears we waste,

And the excellent things we planned.

Belongs to the fellows that worked their graft.

Jobbed and robbed and only laughed.

And we did not understand.

A city there was and its goods it spent,

Even as you and I.

Exorbitant interest, tax and rent,

And all of the rest that was their intent.

For a city must follow the grafters' bent.

Even as you and I.

O the toll we lost and the spoil we lost,

The worry, the flurry and fret.

All for the smooth, unscrupulous lot.

And now we know that they kept what they got.

So leaving the city in debt.

The city was stripped to its foolish skin.

Even as you and I.

She might have known when she voted them in.

But a "Business regime" is free from sin.

That's how we thought as they gathered in.

They counted us easy pie.

But it isn't the shame and it isn't the blame.

That stings like a white hot brand.

It's coming to know that we were the chumps.

Seeing at last that we were the chumps.

And could not understand.

A city there is and it's wide awake,

Even as you and I.

It's arriving at last for the people's sake.

Opposing at last the crook and the fake.

And giving them all the bounce and the shake.

Even as you and I.

Wia.

He must be an economist who works in his laboratory every day.

And keeps his pulse on the thrilling body of the humanity whose servant he aims to be.

Through the labor organizations he learns the problems of the shop, the mine, the mill and rail-

road, and denies no demand for agents, can never be granted by them loosening of the social economic fet-

ters hindering human limbs. From the Farmers' union he learns how the middle-men, the transportation com-

panies, and the machinery trusts lay

Then we shall have started on an-

violent hold on the food supply—and the Socialist legislator must work out the solution of how to get men to co-operate in field, in factory, in forest and shop, to the end that there may be more and better food, more and better clothes, more and better houses.

Not food in cold storage either, nor clothes stacked up, moth-eaten, nor houses standing idle on the hill while women wander miserable in the river wards.

Development of the Socialist Legislative Program

With the growth of power for the party will come a very natural and inevitable development of its legislative program.

That which was at one time immediate, as soon as his opponents take it up, becomes a matter of relative indifference. That which he formerly "demanded" he now assumes as a right. Things which were distant ideals begin to approach near enough to show definite outlines, and to require some closer hewing of detail.

But, even in states like Wisconsin, where the "progressives" are most of all rampant and unashamed, there will still and always be a distinctive note between the program of the Socialist and that of any other party. Progressives who are not Socialists represent the middle class—not the workers.

The middle class has always been willing to use the workers to get things necessary for the "business man" and then they betray them. But when it comes to getting off the backs of the working class, providing that the people shall own in common and democratically manage those things on which the common life depends—they are "not ready to go to that extreme."

Regulate or Own

And here is where the firing line will be for some time to come. The progress—"if" movement will offer palliatives, vying with the immediate program of the Socialists. They will even look for larger political liberty, hoping that the working class will help the little business men pull chestnuts out of competition out of trust-holders' fires. And as a reward they will offer to "regulate" the public utilities.

None but the working class dare attempt to finally solve the unemployed problem; none but the Socialist dare propose to guarantee education to every child; none but he can abolish, without proposing suicide

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The Builders' Column

By A. W. Mance

Why? Why? Why? Why?

You should subscribe for the Social-Democratic Herald because it is the one paper on the continent today which can keep you posted on what is going on in Milwaukee under the Socialist administration in this city and county.

SOCIALISM VERSUS CAPITALISM, is acknowledged by all students of social and industrial progress to be the one big problem before the civilized nations today.

Milwaukee is now the most conspicuous spot on the American continent, because here for the first time a large city and county government is entirely in control of the working class political party. The capitalists, through the Associated Press, are wilfully circulating lies and distorting the plain facts in the hope of prejudicing the people in other parts of the country against Socialism.

The Milwaukee Social-Democratic Herald tells you the truth of what is being done here from week to week. It will not be a one-sided argument. The Socialist press is ever ready to, and does, print alongside of its own statements and conclusions, the statements of its ablest critics.

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Get prepared to defend it or fight it intelligently by subscribing for the Social-Democratic Herald, and learning the truth about it.

The local, eight-page edition, is \$1 a year; four-page, national edition, 50 cents a year.

Send in your subscription at once.

Albert Brisbane, Pioneer

(Continued from 4th page.)

Brisbane back to Europe, and in his biography he gives an interesting glimpse of Karl Marx, whom he speaks warmly of as a young man uttering his first words of protest against our economic system. He came upon Marx at Cologne, and says, to quote him briefly:

"I found there Karl Marx, the leader of the popular movement. The writings of Marx on Labor and Capital and the Social theorist he then elaborated, have had more influence on the great Socialist movement of Europe than that of any other man.

He it was who laid the foundation of that modern collectivism which at present bids fair to become the leading Socialist doctrine of Europe. He was then just rising into prominence; a man of some thirty years, short, solidly built, with a fine face and hushy black hair. His expression was that of great energy, and behind his self-contained reserve of manner were visible the fire and passion of a resolute soul. Marx's supreme sentiment was a hatred of the power of capital.

Other stage of civilization, and the agitator who is still alive and not turned "conservative Socialist" will lift his face toward other and still larger questions and evolve another program that will not be merely Socialist, but something greater still.

His father died in 1851 involving him in business cares from which he had before been free. Brisbane himself died in this country in 1890.

Brisbane next went to Frankfurt meeting Froebel; then to Berlin, then to Vienna, then to Italy, then to France. He met Proudhon, under whose banner Lechevalier had enlisted; believing that Fourier would come also. The following year, 1849, Brisbane was expelled from France for making a speech. He returned to the United States.

That United States Constitution

Patrick Henry Pronounced It Pernicious and Declared Its Provisions Would Foster an Aristocracy of the Rich Which Would Trample on the Masses

By Silas Hood

Some Historical Truths Not Found in Our School Books and Ignored by the Photocentric Historians and the Capitalist Press—"Patriotism" of the "Fathers" Exposed.

(Written for The Herald.)

CHAPTER I.

Patriotic Conspiracy

For more than a century the people of America have been taught to have reverence for the constitution of the United States and to revere the memory and applaud the acts of the men who made possible the laws we are now living under.

It is the purpose of the writer to show that a careful examination of the historical data that can be found in hundreds of public libraries of the nation will prove that the famous constitutional convention held in Philadelphia in 1787 instead of being a gathering that was called to accomplish something that would result to the advantage of the people as a whole was dominated AND CONTROLLED BY THE COMMERCIAL BUCCANEERS such as exist today in the shape of persons as J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont, J. D. Rockefeller, J. J. Hill, Henry Frick, the Guggenheim brothers and other prominent citizens who regard the workingman solely as a source of profit.

It is also the purpose of the writer to show by undisputed records of history that the majority of "the great patriotic forefathers" were not patriots at all and that they at all times represented the interests of the "well born," the commercial and the landed interests of the states.

The constitutional convention was the result of a conspiracy of the monied interests of the nation to build up a strong central government so that the rights of property would be more than these capitalist exploiters found them to be under the old articles of confederation.

Thirty-nine names of "revolutionary patriots" were signed to the sacred document when it was forwarded to the various legislatures to ratify, and not one of these men had any more authority to frame the document as they did than the National Civic Federation has to say whether miners or mill workers in 1911 shall wear rubber boots, moccasins or go bare-footed. The delegates were the selection of the rich and the members were exclusively of the aristocratic class and were made up of lawyers whose clients were the wealthy; slave holders, owners of large landed estates, rich merchants and money lenders.

NOT ONE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE WORKING CLASS was among the number of conspirators, and when Patrick Henry was selected as a delegate from Virginia he declined to go, saying that it was plainly the purpose of those fostering the idea to attempt to deprive the people of what little rights they had been able to secure under the articles of confederation. After the constitution was made public Henry denounced it as "pernicious" and declared that its provisions meant the inauguration of an impolitic and dangerous system. Under it, he said, neither the rights of conscience, liberty of the press, nor trial by a jury would be secure. "An aristocracy of the rich and 'well-born' will spring up under it and trample on the masses," he said. And history proves that Patrick Henry was right. The poverty, unemployed, low wages and "charity" of today is evidence that the constitution has not protected the masses.

Contempt for Instructions

The delegates had been empowered to revise the old articles of confederation or to make amendments to the provisions of that document, but the instructions were ignored and as one historian expresses it, were consigned to the waste-basket.

The first thing the delegates decided—and there were less than thirty of the gentlemen present on this occasion—was that the vulgar public was to be excluded and that none of the proceedings of the gathering was ever to be made known. Every member was sworn to secrecy and how well the conspirators kept the oath is understood when it is known that James Madison, fourth president of the United States, was in his grave before the proceedings of that remarkable gathering were known. In his "Journal of the Constitutional Convention," found in every well equipped public library, we learn of the contempt with which the working class was regarded by our patriotic forefathers, and instead of the report of the proceedings revealing the men in the light of venerable statesmen we see that their purpose solely was to establish a government that would permit the building up of a commercial aristocracy and an unlimited number of wage-earners, renters and subservient workers.

Madison's journal contains about 100,000 words of the debates and proceedings of the four months of the secret gatherings, and in all that mass of data there is not a single allusion to the rights of the working class or what would happen to the toilers when they became more numerous than the jobs. The patriots realized that this condition would arise in the near future and they gloried in such a situation, as they said it would put an end to troublesome black slavery, because the white wage-earners who would be induced to come to this country by the glorious vision of freedom would be only too glad to work for less wages than was at that time required to care for the chattel slave. What was to become of the black men in the event of such a con-

tingency was not once considered—not even by Benjamin Franklin, who was the only delegate who raised his voice in the interest of the masses at any time during the convention proceedings.

Washington, according to the journal, once did express the wisdom of doing something for the great majority of the disinherited, but as he was a slave-holder and a possessor of large landed estates, he did not press the claim. He, too, had had his training on the battle-field. For a time he was opposed to the holding of the convention. At first he declined to be present at the gathering and had decided not to participate in the proceedings. But the commercial conspirators, realizing the hold that Washington had on the affections of the people persuaded him to accept. They insisted that it was a duty he

owed his country and he reluctantly consented.

And when the representatives of the monied interests got him there they selected him as the presiding officer and in this position he found small occasion to raise his voice as an advisor.

An Executive for Life

Among the first of the plans to be considered was one providing for the appointment of a chief executive of the United States by the votes of the various legislatures, already controlled by the interests, for a life term. A motion to amend so as to provide for the election of a president by the people direct was defeated by a vote of nine to one, even the state represented by Washington being opposed to any such power as that being delegated to the people.

One of the chief concerns of the

delegates was that something should be done to check rebellions in the various states. A strong central government was needed, it was urged, to prevent further outbreaks similar to Shay's rebellion in New England. There the conditions had become so intolerable that the people had rebelled. When the soldiers of the continental army returned to their homes—the men who had fought the battles and had endured the hardships of the seemingly hopeless campaign—they found that the patriotic money lender—that type of men whose interests were now well represented in the convention—had been particularly busy and they were hopelessly in debt. And when they could not pay these debts promptly they were robbed of their homes by legal proceedings and thousands of them found themselves in debtors' prisons. For more than fifty years after the declaration of independence the debtors' prison was an ulcer that the patriotic forefathers had not deemed it advisable to consign to oblivion, and in 1826, years after Washington had been in his grave, there were hundreds of prisoners, according to "The Workers in American History," where

deeds of cruelty were done that were worse than those which called for a just cry of horror regarding the treatment of victims who had suffered and died in the prison dens of the British ships and hulks. One den in Connecticut was known as the Newgate prison. It was in an abandoned copper mine in the hills near Glastonbury. There from 30 to 100 captives, owing from 50 cents to \$50 were confined, their feet being made fast to iron bars and their necks chained to the beams in the underground black hole. The darkness was intense, the caves reeked with filth; vermin abounded and the victims were in worse physical condition than the sufferers of Anderson prison. In the dampness and filth their clothes rotted on their bodies; sores made by the chains became putrid and foul smelling and the helpless inmates died of gangrene. And some of the men in those dens had carried muskets in the war of the revolution. Even in Philadelphia at the very time the patriots were drawing up the constitution there were debtors' jails where the exploited were further enslaved by the ruling commercial class.

(To be continued next week.)

MILWAUKEE SOCIALISTS' "FIRST VICTORIES"

By E. H. Thomas

(Written for The Herald.)

THE Milwaukee movement has driven many entering wedge into the present capitalist system. It is inspiring to look back and recall these first steps.

The very first victory won by the Social-Democratic party was in April, 1904. Then it elected nine Social-Democratic aldermen—the entering wedge in the common council. Four Social-Democratic supervisors were elected on the same day. The Social-Democrats for many years had been used

joyous Socialist convention!

The following fall witnessed another entering wedge driven straight into the Wisconsin legislature. Four Social-Democratic assemblymen and one state senator were sent to wake the halls of the dead old capital with the live echoes of Socialism and with the voice of the working class.

That voice has been heard at Madison ever since. It is a louder voice now—and strikes the capitalist politicians with more uneasiness. We have doubled our representation in the senate and tripled our representation in the assembly since that November election of 1904.

Then for the next six years the Socialists of Milwaukee continued to follow up this first success. It takes a good many hard blows to drive the wedge in after it has been inserted. But finally this persevering work had its reward.

What a great first step was that taken at the ballot box by the citizens of Milwaukee last April! A step that rung all around the world!

To carry the first American city for the Social-Democratic party was the greatest achievement accomplished on American soil since the abolition of chattel slavery. We are too near this big event to see its size. We fail to realize how joyous and how solemn is this great event which has placed the people of Milwaukee in the vanguard of the world's forward movement. What use will they make of this victory? Humanity is watching to see. Posterity has its welfare at stake.

Again this first step was only the preparation for another first step. The local victory was the incentive for a national victory. Having carried the city, the Social-Democrats determined to make their voice heard in Washington. They elected Victor L. Berger as the first Socialist congressman of the United States.

Another entering wedge! Drive it home, comrades! Do not rest till a

majority of Socialists shall control our national legislature!

One more first step has been taken



—Photo by H. R. Miller
Emil Seidel, Milwaukee's First Socialist Mayor.

—last election. The Milwaukee Social-Democrats have acquired their own headquarters—the first Socialist

headquarters in America owned by the comrades themselves. While it is not as beautiful as the Maison du Peuple in Brussels, nor so stately as the Social-Democratic headquarters in many German cities, at any rate it is a beginning.

And we hope it will lead to another great first step. A necessary step—an indispensable step. A step that must be taken if the Social-Democratic movement is to go forward.

Yes—I mean the establishment of a Social-Democratic daily in Milwaukee.

How difficult all these first steps looked before they were taken! It seemed the height of audacity even to dream of them!

Now they are accomplished facts. Is there anything in our future program which should frighten us? Is there any good thing which is too hard for us to realize?

Let us set before our eyes the plan of the city of the future—the city for the people. The city which will carry on its own works, unbled by a throng of hungry contractors. The city will furnish healthful and happy living conditions for all its children. The city which shall be a fit abode for all.

When our opponents tell us this is a wild fancy, let us assure them—not with our words, but by our acts—that this splendid vision is no dream.



CONGRESSMAN V. L. BERGER.
The 6th Congress Will Contain the First Social-Democrat Ever Elected to the National Law Making Body.

to putting up candidates, just to be knocked out at the polls—brave men they were, who cared not one whit for defeat. When at last the initial victory came, it seemed almost too good to be true.

How the council chamber was thronged with red buttons and smiling faces on the day when those nine Social-Democratic aldermen took their seats! How much it seemed like a

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Malewski Wild Schrans Melms Seidel Heath Welch Grants Petersen
First Nine Social-Democrats to Enter Milwaukee Council
[Of the above Seidel is now mayor of Milwaukee, Melms president of the city council, Welch an alderman at large, Heath on the county board, and Petersen has just been appointed on the Fire and Police Commission.]

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News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher
Address all Communications to 314 State St.

St. Paul, Minn.—The employing printers and the Typographical union have come to terms and agreed to an increased wage scale. Under the terms of the new agreement the scale will be \$19.50 per week for book and job men, and \$23 per week for day work on machines, and \$25 for night work on machines in the book and job business. This is an increase of \$1.50 per week for handmen and \$3 per week for machine operators.

Salem, Ohio.—An organization of the Brotherhood of Painters and Paperhangers was recently organized in this city, which has all the men in the city employed in that craft on its membership roll. One of the first things accomplished was to increase the wages from \$2 to \$2.75 per day, and decrease the working time from ten to nine hours.

Houghton, Mich.—The Typographical union of this city recently completed negotiations with the publishers and as a result a two-year agreement was signed with an arbitration clause and the following scale: Day work on newspapers for two years, \$20 per week; night work, \$21 per week for the first year, and \$22 for the second year. It was also agreed that where a regular shift was employed in the day time on a morning paper the day scale of \$20 per week should prevail. The old scale was \$17 for day work, and \$18 for night work. At the same time the book and job scale was increased from \$16.50 to \$18 per week, with a contract to run for two years.

Labor Union in Chicago
Chicago labor unions collect and disburse \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 annually, according to a statement in MacDonald's Directory of Labor Organizations, recently issued.

The wages paid to members of labor unions, which have obtained recognition by the employers, vary from 35 to 70 cents an hour, the report says. A uniform eight-hour day and



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835 Kinnickinnic Avenue

The Japanese Martyrs

The Japanese government has been swift to glut its thirst for innocent blood. On Thursday, last week, the report of the sentencing to death of Dr. Kotoku and others accused appeared in the morning papers. On Wednesday, this week, came the news of the execution of twelve men, including Dr. Kotoku and his wife, in the prison at Tokyo; the death sentence on twelve others having been commuted to imprisonment for life, and in the case of the remaining two to imprisonment for eight and eleven years respectively. Dr. Kotoku and his wife and the other ten suffered death by hanging.

It is impossible to give adequate utterance to the horror and indignation which this foul and dastardly crime must arouse in the minds of all just and humane men.

The abominable crime has opened the eyes of the civilized world to the character of the Japanese government—Labor Leader, London.

If you are looking for printing of the better sort—the kind that attracts attention and brings business, you will ask us to give you figures. We strive to please. The Co-operative Printer, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee.

Inside Electrical Workers' Ball

All lovers of the dance and a good time should not forget the date of the grand ball given by the Inside Electrical Workers' union, Feb. 25, at Miller's hall, corner Eighth and State streets. You will be assured of an enjoyable time.

Label Section Has Entertainment

An entertainment of the Label section of the Federated Trades council was given at the Freie Gemeinde hall last night. A lecture was given by J. C. McMorro, accompanied by moving pictures and illustrated songs. The entertainment will be repeated at the South Side Turn hall, tomorrow night.

The Weber Brewing Company of Waukesha, Wis., and the agent of the Grand Rapids Brewing company are opposing organized labor.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

General Officers
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.
FRED'K BROCKHAUSEN, Sec.-Treas., 553 Orchard street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Executive Board
WM. KAUFMANN, 755 Pearl street, Kenosha, Wis.
THEODORE ZICK, 315 East Water street, Watertown, Wis.
WM. HAMANN, 545 Dover street, Milwaukee, Wis.
WALTER S. FISHER, 1197 Eighth street, Milwaukee, Wis.
W. H. SMALE, Scott and First streets, Wausau, Wis.

UNFAIR—WAS IT?
The United States Supreme Court has construed the Sherman Anti-Trust Law as including LABOR UNIONS. Complying with the terms of the decision, the "Union Label" heretofore appearing here has been removed. IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Earners Wake Up!
Join the Union of your craft and the party of your class—always demand the UNION LABEL and Shop-CARD and cast your ballots for emancipation from wage slavery.

to Organized Labor and Its Friends

A number of friendly attempts have been made to organize the employees of the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and induce this firm to pay higher wages and grant better conditions, but without avail.

Representatives of labor organizations, who tried to confer with the Weber Brewing company have been insulted and abused and the firm insists on long working hours and low wages.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., sells bottled and keg beer in this city, claiming to be union beer, thereby deceiving the buyers.

We again call attention to the fact that the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., is no union brewery, is paying starvation wages to their employees and insults and abuses organized labor.

The United Brewery Workers of Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wis.

What Do Your Clothes Say About You—

that is the question you will ask yourself, when you shed that winter overcoat. Clothes that are right, that you know are right, give you that self-reliance in your every walk of life, which help you to succeed in this busy world.

Our Spring Woolens Are Here

You should see them, the assortment is complete; it is beautiful. The pencil stripe will be popular this season, we have this style in all the leading colors and stripe widths. Gray and the pretty shades of Brown and Blue predominate. The beauty of goods cannot be described to do justice to their beauty, therefore please call—we'll gladly show you what the world intended should be worn this season.

You know the quality of our work—the kind the journeyman produces—Hand Tailoring.

See our \$28 stripes

Union Label

Walter P. Stroesser
"Meritorious Tailoring"

316 State Street

News Nuggets from Our Exchanges

The telephone girls of Philadelphia are planning the formation of a union for the purpose of bettering their condition.

James A. Short of Chicago, representing the Journeymen Stonecutters of North America, is the new president of the building trades department of the A. F. of L.

Thirty-six editors of labor papers were present at the American Federation of Labor convention in St. Louis, and they, with others, compose what is known as the International Labor Press association.

The canvass of the vote of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers showed 97.52 per cent in favor of a strike and 2.48 per cent in favor of accepting the compromise offer of the railroad companies.

The Machinists and Blacksmiths' Union of North America, founded in 1850 and incorporated by congress in that year, is the only labor organization which ever received a charter from the United States government.

The wages for 1911 at the Charleston navy yard, Boston, have been made public by the wage board. All common laborers, general helpers and the helpers in most of the trades will have their wages advanced from \$2.24 to \$2.40 a day.

The findings of the San Francisco Industrial Conciliation board in the dispute between employers and unions in the metal trades have been accepted by both sides. The agreement continues existing wages for three years and provides for a conference on hours in September of the present year. In the meantime the eight-hour day prevails.

The Bank Clerks' union of New York city threatens to strike unless wages are raised.

The United States Steel corporation has within a few months laid off 46,000 men and is still laying them off.

Nearly 1,700 agreements between

John Dietz Defense Fund Committee

It seems that the capitalistic papers and their henchmen are trying to discredit the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee by blaming us of everything bad that could be found in Milwaukee.

Our State Organization department of the party, has received so many requests of late, for an explanation regarding the John Dietz Defense Fund Committee and their doings, so that I found it necessary to investigate by asking John Reichert, ex-treasurer of the John Dietz Defense Fund Committee, to explain. The following letter is the answer:

"In answer to yours of the 2d inst., with reference to the Dietz affair, let me say that the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee has absolutely no connection with it. Organized labor of Milwaukee did not agree to raise funds. They did raise considerable funds which were turned in to the treasurer of the local Dietz Defense Fund committee.

"The writer of this letter was appointed as treasurer for the funds by organized labor. After I had been appointed as such, Mr. W. B. Rubin, the attorney for John Dietz, requested me to act as general treasurer for the John F. Dietz Defense Fund. I had absolutely nothing to do with the management of the fund here. My position in this matter was nothing more or less than to act as treasurer, to receive money deposited in the bank and pay it out upon orders of the secretary of the Defense Fund, who was Clarence Dietz, and also the orders of the attorney, W. B. Rubin.

"Yours sincerely,
"JOHN REICHERT,
"Ex-Treasurer John Dietz Defense Fund Committee."

BOYS WANTED

Newsboys to sell the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD on downtown streets. Good chance for life boys to make no less than \$1.50 on Saturdays. Let us hear from you. Ask for Mr. Bistorius, this office.



Your Good Grocer Now Has Two Kinds of Karo Corn Syrup

The new Karo Corn Syrup (Extra Quality) which is clear as strained honey, very delicate in flavor, and Golden Brown Karo Corn Syrup, the kind we have always made.

Karo Corn Syrup is the most popular syrup in this country. Sixty million cans were sold last year.

It is widely used as a spread for bread and on griddle cakes and waffles. It is an ideal syrup for candy-making.

The great popularity of Karo Corn Syrup is due to the fact that it tastes good and people who cannot digest other syrups may eat Karo Corn Syrup freely.

It is good for young and old, especially for growing children—boys and girls who are going to school.

Karo Cook Book—fifty pages, including thirty perfect recipes for home candy-making—Free. Send your name on a post card, today, to Corn Products Refining Company, New York—P. O. Box 161.

Dept. W. W.



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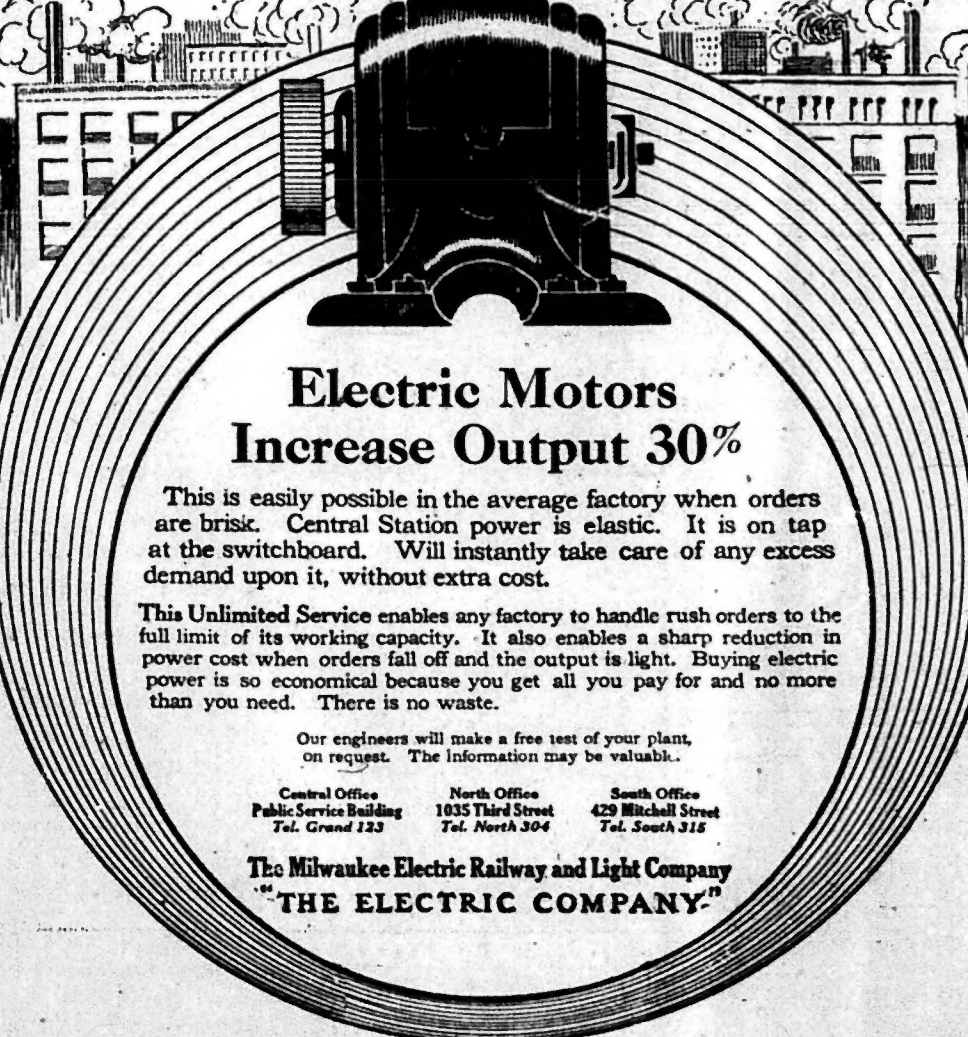
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EXPERT OPTICIAN
520 GRAND AVE.
When You CAN'T SEE YOU NEED WAUGH

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE COUNTY, County Court-In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Augustus Hedrich, deceased.

Letters of administration on the Estate of Augustus Hedrich, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, were granted to Alfred Hedrich, by this Court.

It is ordered, That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1911, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said Augustus Hedrich deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

It is further ordered, That all claims for necessary funeral expenses for the expenses of the last sickness of the decedent and for debts having a preference under the laws of the United States which are presented within sixty days hereafter be examined and adjusted by said Court, at its Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That all other claims and demands of persons against the said Augustus Hedrich, deceased, be presented to the Court, at the Court Rooms in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof, appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of November, 1911, and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

It is further ordered, That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order, and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 2nd day of January, 1911.

By the Court, M. S. SHERIDAN, County Judge.

WIDULE & MENSING, Attorneys for Estate, Room 3 Metropolitan Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY-COUNTY COURT

In the Matter of the Estate of Louise Schwab, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John Schwab, executor of said estate representing among other things, that he has fully administered the said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of his administration, and assigning the residue of the said estate according to law.

It is ordered, That said application be heard before this Court, at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of April, 1911, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

And it is further ordered, That notice of said application and hearing be given to all persons interested by publication of a copy of this order for three consecutive weeks prior to the day fixed for hearing, once in each week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a newspaper published in said County.

Dated this 7th day of February, 1911.

By the Court, JOHN C. KAREL, County Judge.

WIDULE & MENSING, Attorneys for Estate

A.F. SCHULTZ



PHOTOGRAPHER 468 ELEVENTH AVENUE

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Ball Tables and Cards Free of Charge for Schoolboys and Other Youngsters.

ROOM FOR DRY CLOTHES

THE STORY OF THE NEW HERALD BUILDING

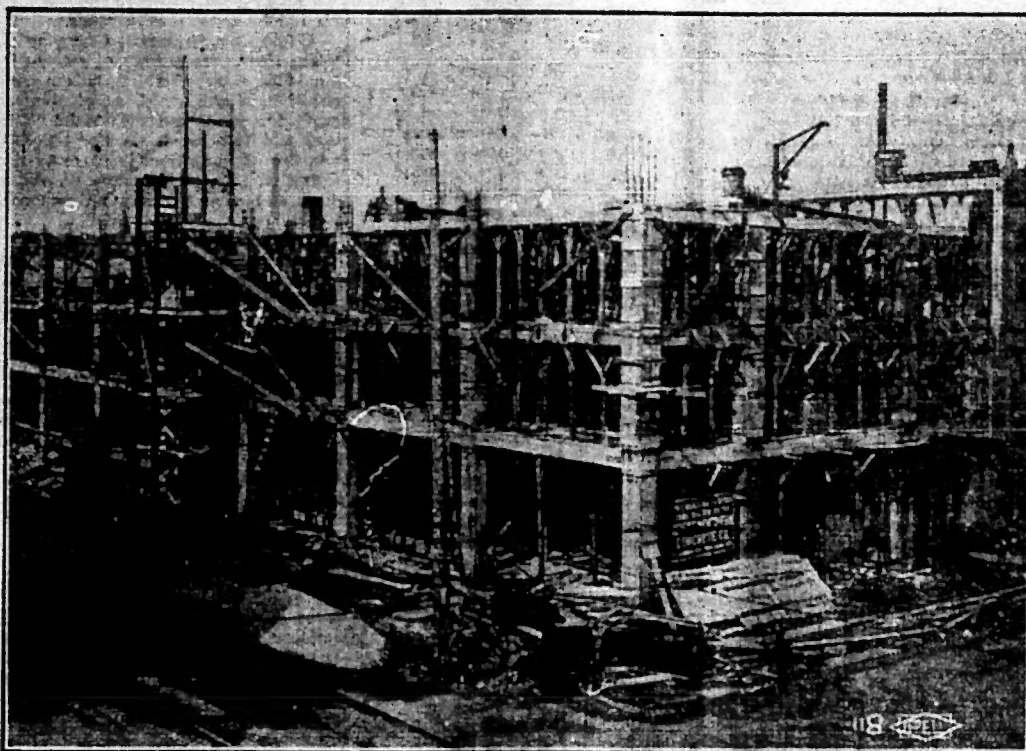
Its Inception, the Progress of the Work, Floor by Floor, and Who the Building Firms Were. Arranged for Extra Floors When the Need Arises

From the old headquarters of the Social-Democratic Herald and party in the rickety frame building at 614 State street to the new modern four story cement, brick, stone and iron, modern structure has been a long forced march. But it has been a march that has left many marks of progress along the road. The new building did not just happen, nor was it the result of an outburst of enthusiasm—it came only at the call of necessity to accommodate our ever growing and progressive movement. This is not the place to tell the story of progress in detail, but only to mention some of the important factors in the series of activities which makes the story of this progressive edition possible.

Moving Factors in the Erection of Brisbane Hall

The necessity for a permanent and commodious home for the different branches of the Socialist activities pressed hard on the mind of the Business Manager, H. W. Bistorius. Then the question arose, why not include the Labor Unions? There was no reason found why it should not, so the Labor Unions were soon co-operating, with the result that the People's Realty company was organized and incorporated to provide ways and means to build the home.

The very desirable lot at the corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets was soon secured, and the building which a short time ago was, a vision, is to-



The Big Building While on the Way

day a great fact of beauty and utility.

Chas. A. Fink

Comrade Charles A. Fink, room 54, Cawker building, one of Milwaukee's well known architects, soon had the picture and plans in every detail complete. Much of the success of the undertaking is due to the interest and faithful service he has devoted to the details of the construction from start to finish. He has been found on the job early and late, ever ready to suggest improvements or devise methods for overcoming difficulties.

Froemming Brothers

The first physical work to be done was the excavating for the foundation. This work was done by the excavating contractors, Froemming brothers, 1288 Humboldt avenue. They brought all the latest improved machinery and methods of excavating on the job, and it was but a short time until the hole was down to hard pan ready for the next group of workers.

Great Northern Construction Co.

Before the excavators had removed their steam shovels, the Great Northern Construction company, office 221 Germania Building, was on hand with a crew of union cement workers, and

all the most modern machinery for mixing, pouring, supporting and hind-cement. It was an interesting and instructive sight to watch the false work go up and then see it torn off leaving the frame work of story after story standing as firm as the rock of Gibraltar for all practical purposes. The development of cement building is one of the wonders of this wonderful age.

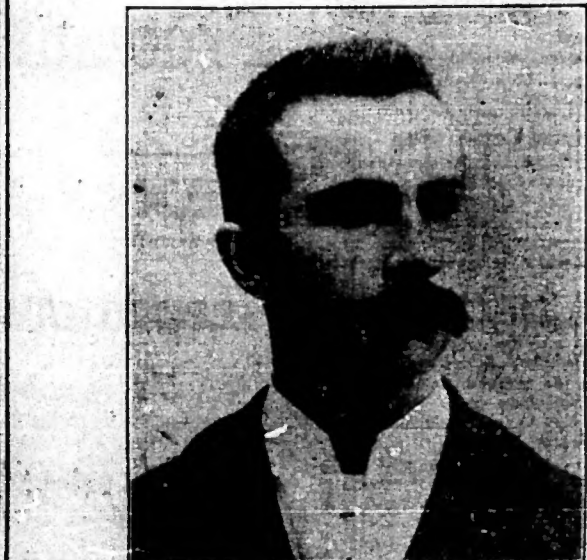
Langeberger Construction Company.

The carpenter work, which goes hand in hand with cement work these days was done by the Langeberger construction company, and their force of union carpenters. The wood material consists of white birch and presents a beautiful appearance to the eye.

August Bartelt

The plastering in the entire building was done by August Bartelt, 1218 Sixth street. It is needless to say that the work was all done by union men who felt a pride in the work they were doing on Labor's new political and Union Home. Mr. Bartelt left nothing within his power undone to make the plastering work satisfactory to all concerned.

(Continued to 10th page.)



Herman W. Bistorius
Business Manager of the Herald and Secretary of the Company, Under Whose Watchful Eye and Directing Hand Brisbane Hall Has Reached Completion

Milwaukee National Bank OF WISCONSIN

86 Michigan St., Corner East Water

CAPITAL, \$450,000.00
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Not Yet Too Late

Feeling certain that many persons and locals who have failed to get in an order for a bundle of the Progress edition will desire to do so when they see and read it. Enough extra copies to supply all orders received during the next two weeks have been printed.

There is no doubt that the non-Socialists who are the people you want to reach, will read this edition of The Herald, where they would not read any other Socialist literature.

Remember, now is the time to distribute literature to bring results at future elections. One dollar per hundred, \$7.50 per thousand for the eight-page local edition; 75 cents per hundred, \$5 per thousand for the four-page national edition.

Petersen Named

Nicholas Petersen, one of the nine original Social-Democratic aldermen, was appointed a member of the fire and police commission by the mayor on Wednesday. He will succeed C. M. Wright, resigned. The new member served two terms in the council, finishing four years ago. He represented the Twenty-second ward. He has been serving on the civil service board of the House of Correction the past year.

From a Review by Frank Macdonald in the Call, January 15, 1911

The ten volumes are all that is promised in the rub-title, and as a set of books covering the WHOLE RANGE and history of humanity there is nothing at present on the market that can equal them. Fortunately, too, the price is one that is encouraging and the conditions of payment are excellent. It is seldom that a set of books can be more unreservedly commended than this one, which is published by the University society, New York.

In previous volumes all mention of the working class, or Socialism—except in a passing, and neglectful way—has been ignored. There was the parade of kings, the pomp and circumstances of royalty. But there was actually little real history, for the account as given was incomplete. It ignored the people of the time and century. This error has in the present instance been rectified, with telling results.

The agent of the Grand Rapids Brewing company, as also the Weber Brewing company of Waukegan, employ non-union men at meager wages and long working hours.

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WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters, cannot be told from the original. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—Orders for "Socialism Made Plain," fourth edition. 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WANTED—BRANCHES and other societies to purchase their Social and Schafkopf Score Cards, bearing the union label, from us. Fifteen cents a dozen. CO-OPERATIVE PRINTER, 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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RECEIPT BOOKS, 50 in a book, with the union label, suitable for unions, branches, etc., 15c each, or two for 25c. SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLICATION CO., 528-530 Chestnut street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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The effort required of a street railway company to carry the great mass of people who travel on its cars in the rush hours is but little understood by the Public.

Very few Citizens know of the skillful work and careful management that is necessary, or of the equipment that the Company must have at its command.

In performing its work in the morning and evening hours of heavy travel THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY must operate, at those times, more than twice the number of cars that are in service regularly.

To do this the Company must have a large additional investment in cars, power plants, car houses, shops, land and equipment that are needed only by reason of the heavy demand for service at the rush hours.

The earning possibilities of all the extra property required for rush hour travel are limited to practically three hours a day of the 300 working days of the year.

The carrying charges on this investment, including depreciation, taxes and interest, are going on twenty-four hours a day and 365 days in the year, just the same as on the Company's other property.

In the operation of the Company's lines throughout a twenty-four hour day, the average number of passengers carried per car mile is approximately 20 per cent of the seating capacity of the cars. Approximately 80 per cent of the seating capacity per car mile therefore brings the Company no revenue.

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Jobbers in Motors, Dynamos and all
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EDWARD J. MORRIS, Prop.

291 Fifth Street

Milwaukee, Wis.

STORY OF BUILDING --- Continued

W. H. Halsey

One of the most important parts of a modern building is the plumbing. The health and comfort of the occupants for all time is involved. The plumbing equipment put in place in Brisbane Hall by W. H. Halsey of 432 Jefferson street is all that could be asked for.

The headquarters of the plumbers union is now on the second floor of the new building.

Kaufman & Haas

The new building is heated by the most modern system of steam heating. The heating plant was supplied and put in place by the Kaufman & Haas Heating company, 1115 Twenty-third street.

The piping of a large modern building for heating purposes is no small task, but the Kaufman & Haas company with their crew of competent union workmen left nothing to be desired in this line in Brisbane Hall.

Goethel & Roden

The great quantities of galvanized iron for the fire proof windows, doors and roofing was supplied and put in place by Goethel & Roden, 117 Sycamore street, and their corps of union galvanized iron workers. Their work

is done to the entire satisfaction to all parties concerned.

Vollbrecht & Olsen

The building is finished in brick and cut stone, which gives it the beautiful and substantial appearance so noticeable. The stone was furnished, cut and put in place by the co-operation of Vollbrecht & Olsen, 753 South Canal street, and their crew of union stone workers.

A. W. Strehlow

The finishing touches in the form of painting and glazing was done by the well known painting and glazing contractor, A. W. Strehlow, 1193 Teutonia avenue, and his crew of union painters and glass workers.

The splendid plate glass admits the light which so splendidly reflects the polish of paint and varnish on the wood work, and gives everything a look of neatness and finish.

James E. Patton Company

The plate glass for the entire building was furnished by the James E. Patton company, 492 Market street. Glass is one of the most important factors in a modern building. Brisbane Hall is one of the most perfectly lighted buildings in the city.

Wm. Kroening

The masons had no small part in

making the work as a whole complete. The building is a beautiful blend of brick, cement and stone. The mason work was put in place and made to harmonize with the other parts by the Mason Contractor, Wm. Kroening, 631 Orchard street, and his union help. The trimming done by the masons helps greatly to give the building its unique outside appearance.

Colnik Manufacturing Company

The important partner of cement in a modern cement building is iron with which it is reinforced, supplemented, made fire proof and substantial. The iron and iron work on the building was furnished and put in place by the Colnik Manufacturing company, whose place of business is at 732 Greenbush street.

The Henry Thiele Company

Curtains for every window in the building, are now being hung by The Henry Thiele Curtain company, 531 Chestnut street.

Emergency Electric Company

One of the things which distinguishes a modern building from the older type is a modern electric equipment. This, Brisbane Hall, has in its entirety. It was furnished by the Emergency Electric company, 301 Fourth street, and put in place by their efficient force of union electrical workers. The building is more brilliant by night than it is by day.

G. Rohn

The electrical supply house of G. Rohn, 446 East Water street, and its force of union electricians placed the conduits for the electric wires throughout the building, ready for the lamps and switches. The work was performed by his trained union workers with entire satisfaction to all parties concerned.

County Made \$470.65

The first report of expenditures and receipts in the jail has been drawn up for January by Sheriff Arnold. Under former sheriffs a certain amount was allowed each day for food for prisoners. The sheriff is now steward for the county board.

The new system, according to the sheriff, shows a profit to the county of \$470.65 for the month.

How Dreams Come True

That at least some of the dreams of Socialists come true as soon as they begin to take hold of the reins of government can be seen by the report of the secretary of the fire department to purchasing agent Henry Campbell.

The report deals with supplies purchased for the department by the purchasing agent and the comparative cost of the same this year and the last year under the old method. It is not only because Socialists are in office, but because they have introduced method in every department that there is already a beginning towards doing away with the wastes of the capitalist system to be seen in Milwaukee.

During the six months since July 1, there were 27,000 bushels of oats purchased at 36 cents per bushel, whereas the average price before that was 44½ cents, a saving of 8 cents per bushel, or a total of \$2,160. 432 tons of hay were purchased in 1910, one-half under the old and one-half under the new method; the average price was \$14.20. During the last half of the year the highest price paid was \$11 a ton and during the last few months the prevailing price was \$9. This shows that the average price under former administration, on the basis of prices prevailing at present, must have been above \$16 per ton as against \$9 at present. These prices are for marsh hay and the saving affected does not come out of the farmer, but is simply the result of honest efforts to purchase for the city, such as private corporations would use.

Fifty-seven dozen of house brooms cost \$4.30 per dozen under the Rose administration and cost \$3.75 now. Stable brooms, which used to cost \$6.72, now are bought for \$5.00. Soap is no longer bought from "friends", and costs the city \$3.25 now, as against \$6.65 formerly. The Standard Oil company has even been compelled to reduce its price for kerosene from an average of 7.1 cents to 5½ cents.

Bicarbonate of soda used to cost \$12 per barrel, but Mr. Campbell purchased 39 barrels of the stuff at \$6 per bbl. Metal polish which was formerly bought for 75 cents a gallon, is now bought for 5 cents. Lye used to cost \$3.50 and costs the city \$3.00 now. This is no lie either.

Formerly it was the custom to go to certain dealers for bids on white oak lumber for bridges. When Mr. Campbell tried that method, the lowest price he was able to obtain was \$35 per thousand feet. By ordering it from dealers in the south he got it for \$27 and a large percentage of it was of such good quality that it could have been sold as clear at the price of about \$65 per thousand.

Ten thousand feet of fire hose was purchased not long ago at a saving of \$3,200 over the old method. In addition there is a guarantee to the effect that the hose must withstand a pressure of 300 lbs. after three years.

Mr. Campbell, when asked in regard to the average saving effected by using business methods in the purchase of supplies for the city, said that it would amount to about from 12 to 15 per cent.

And all of it is PROFITS saved to the people.

Ethical Hall Lecture

"The Lincoln Folks"

It is said that the people in the Lincoln country just before the war represented the most typically American type which has yet appeared. Harvey Dee Brown will lecture upon "The Lincoln Folks" at Ethical hall, Sunday night, describing their characteristics and ways of having life. An interesting and suggestive address is assured. Don't miss it. No. 558 Jefferson street, Sunday evening.

A. J. Vollbrecht

O. J. Olsen

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Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of Window Shades, Picture Frames,
Carpets and Rugs of all sizes.

Furniture Repaired and Upholstered Carpets Cleaned and Fitted
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The Entire Concrete Construction on the

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EXCAVATORS

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Dump Scow at foot of State St.

Steel Construction
Ornamental Iron
Cast Bronze
Hammered Copper

C. Colnik Mfg. Co.

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Milwaukee, Wis.

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Contractor for All Kinds of Electrical Work

Visit Our Domestic Department

"The Electric Shop"

Daily Demonstrations in

Washing Machines

Flat Irons

Vacuum Cleaners

Electric Stoves and Ovens

446 East Water Street

Wisconsin State Organization

Whitfield R. Capner, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom news and other matters of this department should be sent.

LA. CROSSE.—Comrade Theodore Schulze, secretary of La Crosse local, writes: "The fact that Comrade Ameringer has spoken on six consecutive days, on the same general subject, to constantly increasing audiences, increasing both in quantity and in quality, holding these audiences from beginning to end of lectures lasting from one and a half to two hours without any slack in interest, and keeping them in the best of humor even while telling them facts which would be very little relished by a large majority of the listeners, were they spoken openly by a different man in a different manner, that is an experience as unusual as it is full of portent in showing the change wrought in the attitude of the public mind towards things socialistic.

"Even the youngest of the comrades here have reason to remember the time when prominent speakers of our party addressed gatherings of from fifteen to thirty persons brought together by means of strenuous canvassing and much persuasion; and while it is only fair to admit that the liberality of the local papers, especially the Leader-Press and Chronicle, in giving ample and impartial accounts of each lecture, contributed largely to the success of these meetings, it is at least doubtful whether the press was influenced by

the public, in this case, more than the public was influenced by the press.

CAMPBELLSPORT.—Alderman Meims will speak next Sunday afternoon at Elmore and in the evening at Campbellport. We hope for the best results from these meetings, and possibly an organization at one or both points.

SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.—The comrades of Sheboygan county have organized a County Central Committee. Comrade J. H. Severin was elected secretary, Comrade Richard Luther treasurer, and Comrades Severin, Luther, F. A. Guthrie and John Haase were elected an Executive Committee. The Sheboygan county comrades wish to put an organizer into Sheboygan county for one month. To enable them to do this the State Executive Board has appropriated twenty-five dollars for this purpose, provided the Sheboygan county comrades will do their own share. The Board also offers the services of Comrade McCaleb to the Sheboygan county comrades for the last week in February. Sheboygan county having furnished the largest Social-Democratic vote of any county outside of Milwaukee, the field there seems to be exceedingly promising. It ought to be worked up with energy.

E. H. THOMAS, State Secretary.

Milwaukee Co. Organization

Address all communications to E. T. Meims, County Organizer, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

The East Side Women's club held a very successful euchre, skat and schafskopf tournament at Jung's hall, last Sunday afternoon.

The Fourteenth Ward branch held a successful euchre, skat and schafskopf tournament at Pulaski's hall, 713 Grant street, last Saturday evening.

The Twenty-second Ward branch held a successful prize schafskopf tournament at Waedekin's hall last Sunday afternoon.

The Hungarian branch has made all final arrangements for their annual prize mask ball, to be held to-night, Feb. 11, at the Freie Gemeinde hall, 264 Fourth street. Tickets 15 cents; at the door, 25 cents.

The Bay View Women's club holds their monthly card parties every fourth Wednesday afternoon of the month, at Hoff's hall, 961 Kinnickinnic avenue, at 2 p. m.

The South Side Women's Social-Democratic branch is holding its monthly card parties at Korch's hall, every first and third Tuesday afternoon of the month. Regular meetings every fourth Friday afternoon of the month.

The Twentieth Ward branch, S. D. P., are making all necessary arrangements for their annual prize mask ball, which will be held Saturday evening, March 4, at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth street and North avenue.

The Ninth Ward branch, S. D. P., has arranged for a prize skat tournament, to be held Sunday afternoon, Feb. 19, at Waedekin's hall, 714 North avenue.

The Town of Wauwatosa branch, S. D. P., is making all necessary arrangements for their prize mask carnival, which will be held at Boddenhagen's hall, Blue Mound and Hawley roads, Saturday evening, Feb. 25.

The Nineteenth Ward branch, S. D. P., is making arrangements for a prize schafskopf tournament, to be held Sunday afternoon, March 5, at 3 p. m., at J. Eckelmann's hall, 3109 Lisbon avenue.

The Socialist Maennerchor is making arrangements for an entertainment and ball, to be held at the Bahn Frei Turner hall, Twelfth street and North avenue, Sunday afternoon and evening, April 30. Admission, 15 cents; after 6 o'clock, 25 cents.

At the next meeting of the South Side Civic association, an organization comprising about one thousand members of men in all walks of life, who live on the south side, Ald. E. T. Meims is invited to deliver a lecture on the "Necessity of a Public Building on the south side." He is also requested to touch upon better street car service over the Sixteenth street viaduct, likewise a new Emergency Hospital for the south side. The lecture will be held at the South Side Library building next week Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 8 p. m.

AT THE THEATERS

DAVIDSON.—"The Other Woman." The Davidson theater will offer as its attraction for the four nights be-

GIMBEL BROTHERS

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NEW YORK
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GIMBEL BROTHERS

Gimbels Make a Final Cut on Men's Suits Exactly 1/2 the Marked or Regular Prices

There Are a Few Exceptions—Such As Full Dress Suits and Some All-the-Year-Round Garments, That Know No Season, Also Blues and Blacks

This sensational offer includes Men's and Young Men's FALL AND WINTER SUITS in all sizes and styles, also A BIG LOT OF MEN'S TROUSERS—ALL HALF PRICE. HUNDREDS of New Models to select from and every garment represents Full Value at the Regular Gimbel Price—often better than can be secured outside this store, and all clothing of a known quality, that you're perfectly safe in buying at any price—for they are sold with our guarantee of satisfaction in fit and service. IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE TO INVESTIGATE this opportunity of saving Half the Usual Price on a needed Suit or Pair of Trousers. Many weeks of winter weather are still ahead.—For Saturday Only.

Men's Hats at \$1

If you want to participate in Milwaukee's "GREATEST BARGAIN" event in MEN'S HIGH GRADE HATS do not fail to investigate this ONE DOLLAR OFFER.

All Stylish Shapes

Your Choice

\$1.00

Men's WINTER CAPS—Cloth or Fur—choice of balance of stock at 50% OFF regular marked prices.

Are included—SOFT Hats, Men's DERBY Hats, Men's VELOUR Hats, Men's OPERA Hats and Men's Crusher Hats—a size and style to fit and please every man.

Boys' 2-Pants Suits, \$2.39

300 good, strong, durable suits for boys, winter weight, material in dark gray color. Each suit has a plain double breasted coat with two (2) pairs of full cut knickerbocker pants to match. Sizes from 6 to 15 years. These are exceptionally good values.

Boys' Winter Overcoats, Now Only \$3.90

40 Fine, All Wool Overcoats for boys, sizes from 3 to 17 years. There are one, two and three of a kind, many are of the best qualities, some few are fur trimmed.

Boys' Two-Pants Suits, Special \$5.00

Fine All Wool Cassimere, heavy weight suits, sizes from 6 to 18 years. Your choice of four patterns of these excellent quality suits at this special price.

Boys' Odd Knicker Pants, New Style 39c

Boys' Sweater Coats at 1/2 the price marked on ticket, boys' Neckwear, the New Spring Styles, special at 25c. Boys' and Girls' Warm All Wool Toques, all colors, 10c.



ginning Sunday night, Blanche Walsh in her new play "The Other Woman." This is a most thrilling story of a lawyer's love for another woman, who has usurped the wife's place by sheer force of her high intellectual attainments, affording a striking contrast with the wife who is not so strong a character, but who loves her husband with much devotion.

For the last half of the week, the Davidson will offer Kyrle Bell, the celebrated romantic actor in a revival of his play "Raffles," in which he appeared nearly 2,000 times before he abandoned it six years ago.

BIJOU.—"School Days" Stair & Haylin will present Gus Edwards' "School Days," a great musical production at the Bijou Sunday afternoon and all the week. "School Days" does not depend wholly upon its novelty. It is brimful of

genuine newness, a quality hard to find these days in musical comedy. It is one of those refreshing and useful



affairs that will bear hearing and rehearsing many times.

There are more than twenty new song hits in "School Days" and plenty of catchy incidental music.

ALHAMBRA.—Oberammergauers

Players The Oberammergauers Peasant Players, a troupe of twenty people, with a chorus of twelve, opens a four days' engagement at the Alhambra

the Crystal this last week. Commencing Monday matinee Cleopatra En Masque will present her Oriental Snake Dance of mystery, depicting a tragic incident in the court life of Rameses second. The second act on the bill is of headline magnitude is Middleton Spellmyer and company in their sketch "A Texas Wooing." Gaynell Everett, America's greatest lady hunk dancer, will complete the bill.

GAYETY—Burlesque

Harry Hastings' big show will begin a week's engagement at the Gayety Sunday afternoon. Noted on the circuit for the number of handsome women in the cast, the show has been called a carnival of beauty. There are fifty people in the company and the

Club are held each Sunday evening at which addresses are rendered by prominent men and women of this city. The lectures are followed by a general discussion and ended with a musical program. These meetings are always free to the public.

Any person or persons wishing to use the school house for educational or social purposes may apply in person or in writing to Isador S. Horwitz, Social Center, Fourth and Galena streets.

A Dainty Pair of Shoes



Just received a lot of Ladies', Men's new tan, suede and Patent Leather Shoes, on the latest fash.

Still more to come very soon, be on the alert, we shall have them right.

Lamers Bros.
354 Grove St.



Have you ever stopped to consider what it would mean to you if your vision would become defective?

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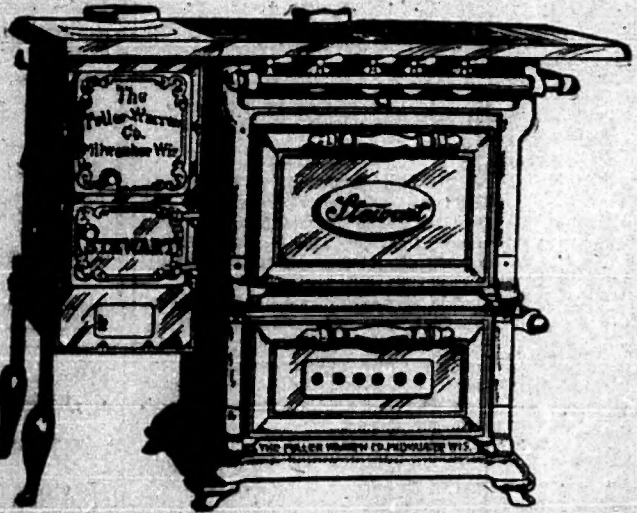
Would You Buy
A \$12,000 HOME FOR
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LOT 110x50, on corner. This brickhouse has 12 rooms suitable for large family or first class boarding or rooming house, convenient to schools and churches and within walking distance from downtown. Only \$1,000 cash is required. One block from car line, 900 Green-bush St.

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The Gerhard Suspender

Every Pair Guaranteed
4-1 Year, Best Work-
man's Suspender
Made. Ask Your Dealer
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897 Third St.



"There is no reason why you should not cook with gas the year round"

If your kitchen is not heated by your furnace or boiler you can make it livable by the use of a coke attachment on a gas range. At the same time you can use the most convenient fuel obtainable—gas.

The kitchen heater attached to the gas range above will burn any kind of cheap coal, wood, coke, sweepings, rubbish, paper and even garbage.

It furnishes the cheapest heat obtainable. In emergencies the two holes on top can be used for cooking, or heating water.

The combination of this heater with a gas range gives you an ideal heating and cooking outfit for the year around—winter as well as summer.

This combination will take up much less room, is much more economical and convenient and much cleaner than a coal range. It can be attached to any gas range.

We will be glad to show you how these heaters work at our salesroom, at the Gas Office, 182 Wisconsin Street.

Milwaukee Gas Light Company

The person who is at work all day will find that the fact that this Company is open for business at nine every morning and stays open until four every afternoon, except Saturday, is a great convenience to making deposits.

Three per cent paid on all savings accounts.

The First Savings & Trust Co.

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If you wear or need Glasses consult
A. REINHARD
Established over 20 years at
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HATS AND FURNISHINGS
AT POPULAR PRICES
Schleiger-Schulz Co.
1201 VLIET STREET



theater on Sunday afternoon, offering different programs at each performance. Matinee performances on Monday and Wednesday. On Thursday night Grace George comes to the Alhambra, in "Sance for the Goose," for four performances, including a matinee performance on Saturday.

MAJESTIC.—Vaudeville William Kolb comes to the Majestic theater as headlined for the week beginning Monday afternoon, appearing in "The Delicatessen Shop," a screamingly funny scene. Another



headline feature will be Willard Simms and company, in "Flinders' Furnished Flat." Included in Mr. Simms' supporting company is Miss Marguerite Lucier. There will be seven other acts.

CRYSTAL.—Vaudeville Today will be the last opportunity to see Hardeen, king of handcliffs, at

gorgeous scenic equipment is so extensive that two cars are required to transport it. Two jolly burlesques, "A Night at the Club," a hilarious offering in three realistic scenes, and "A Trip to the Golden West," will be the closing play.

EMPRESS—Vaudeville

Heading the new bill opening at the Empress with the matinee Sunday is the unusual vaudeville feature of Mrs. S. Miller Kent, the brilliant legitimate favorite of Clyde Fitch's comedy, "The Cowboy and the Lady" and "Raffles." The balance of the program is arranged so as to give the patrons of the Empress new feature acts making their first appearance in Milwaukee.

NEW STAR—Burlesque

"The Brigadiers," announced for a week's stay at the New Star, beginning next Sunday matinee, offer a program bristling with new acts and startling features. It would require a master hand to discover any consistent plot in either one of the burlesques presented, but the various complications and situations come so fast and so suddenly that you are forced to laugh at their very absurdity.

The Sixth District Social Center.

The social center, Sixth district school No. 1, Fourth and Galena streets, is at the present open for the public use on the following evenings: Sundays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from 7:30 to 1:30; and on Sunday afternoons from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock. The library, gymnasium, and the shower baths may be used whenever the school building is open. The library contains daily papers and periodicals in English, German, Yiddish, and in several other languages. In the library a person may write letters as well as read books or newspapers. Also any person wishing to become an American citizen may apply to the librarian, who will help the applicant to fill out the application for naturalization papers.

Lectures on various topics are given at the school under the auspices of the Sixth District Neighborhood Civic Club and the Arbeiter Ring. The meetings of the Neighborhood Civic

DAVIDSON
SHEKMAN BROWN, Manager
Four nights beginning Sunday
Matinee Wednesday

Blanche Walsh
In her great play by
FREDERICK ARNOLD KUMMER

"The Other Woman"
A play for husbands and wives, lovers and sweethearts, young and old

PRICES: Nights 25c to \$1.50
Mats. 25c to \$1.00

Three nights beginning Thursday
Matinee Saturday
CHARLES FROMAN Presents
KYRLE BELLEW in
"RAFFLES"

BIJOU

Beginning Matinee Tomorrow 2:30
Other Mats., Wed. and Sat.
The One Real Novelty
Triumphant Return of

SCHOOL DAYS

Herman Timberg and Original Company, 55-Boys and Girls-55
Different from all other Musical Comedies

NEXT PLAY--At the
MERCY OF TIBERIUS

Impress
SAFEST FIREPROOF THEATRE IN AMERICA
Mat. Daily, 2:30 Evenings, 7:45 & 9:30
Prices, 10c-20c Starting Mat. Sun., Feb. 12

Initial Vaudeville Tour of the Eminent Legitimate Star.

MR. S. MILLER KENT & CO.
Presenting the Delightful One-Act Comedy
"Just Dorothy"

MONROE & MACK
in "Taking the Third Degree"

NAT NAZARRO & CO.
in Thrilling, Daring and Sensational Harlequin
Extrude

CLAUDE RANF
Who Dances in Mid-Air

HAYES & WYNN
Comedy Singing and Dancing

BRUCE MORGAN
and his Pioneering Johnnies

Town Topics by the Town Crier

Anyway, who would expect Dave Rose to speak a good word for his old enemies, the Socialists?

The last Rose of Somers has again hit the town and dropped a petal of wisdom for our everlasting benefit. He doesn't like the Socialist administration--which is as good a recommendation as the administration could ask for!

Merchant Bitker's castigation of Manufacturer Falk in the daily papers for his slurs at Milwaukee in his annual address to the M. & M. was certainly merited. Falk has been sore ever since he failed to fill the town with imported lousy strike-breakers at the time of the molders' strike. The Falk idea of a model city is one in which the few rich can ride rough shod over the many.

We have a letter from Building Inspector Koch in which he claims that he had full warrant under the building laws to forbid the use of the Twelfth District No. 1 school hall, in answer to the statement of Principal Kreuger that we quoted last week. He claims that prior to September, 1906, he did not have jurisdiction over the school buildings and so was not obliged to see that the alterations on the school in question were strictly in accordance with the laws.

Senator Gaylord, Social-Democrat, has introduced in the Wisconsin senate a bill requiring all newspapers accepting public printing to declare themselves public utilities and to publish in each number the name of every owner of ten per cent of the stock. Some papers have already experienced icy shivers down the spine in mere anticipation. Should the bill become a law it would uncover some pretty raw conditions, all right.

The Milwaukee Socialists in power in the county have abolished the contract system by which the sheriff has fed the jail prisoners. Whereas, the former sheriffs had the reputation of giving meager fare and pocketing a nice little profit, the new Socialist sheriff in his report for January shows that the county under the new plan saved \$470 that would have otherwise gone into the contractor's pockets. And the food was as good as before.

Let no one be so simple as to imagine that the corporations are not secretly interested in the proposed non-partisan election and commission government laws. It would tickle them nearly to death to have the politicians dependent on money for advertising purposes in order to get votes. And as to commission government, that would in the long run come their way, just as the pure food laws finally came the way of the food adulterators. Already down in Atlanta a big department store corporation, with stores also in New York and Paris, is putting full page advertisements in the daily papers boasting commission government with all the sleekest arguments it can get hold of. Why?

Your reformer is never true to himself unless irrational and inconsistent. The old parties made a vicious mess of governing Milwaukee and it is admitted that the Socialists have succeeded in the distasteful job of cleaning the city up. The reformers admit that the city administration is clean and that the problem has been solved, but still they want to tinker up the election laws--to what end? Well, there is method in their inconsistency, for many reformers carry a good deal of political ambition up their sleeve.

An attempt is being made to get a law through the Wisconsin legislature abolishing party names in elections in Milwaukee, a case of making each candidate travel on his looks and oblige the poor voter to guess what it is in the said candidate's head. Instead of voting for principles the voters would vote for mugs, so to say. It would be pretty sure to bring a lot of corruption money back into politics, and wouldn't eliminate the Socialists, either, as is secretly hoped.

Something ought to be done about those Auditorium people's concerts. In fact, the people are murmuring. If the concerts were run right there would be no deficit, for the people turn out splendidly. But when every little while the annex halls are used and people turned away it injures the success of the project inevitably, as everyone familiar with the show business knows.

The people turned out last Sunday, but the big auditorium was occupied with a convention exhibit, and so the orchestra played in one of the small halls, and half the people were unable to gain admittance. And the program was a magnificent one, too. Some weeks ago the orchestra was stationed in the corridor at the Fifth street entrance and the people sat in chairs placed wherever there was space, and many sat on the stairways and in the hallway above. Such things are enough of themselves to kill such a project.

Something will have to be done to have the concerts continue uninterruptedly in the big auditorium, or the concerts will be doomed.

Former Asst. Dist. Atty. Norman L. Baker, who was the advisor of the county board in all its legal matters and who had charge of its interests in various big lawsuits, has now hired himself out to the companies he formerly fought, the Newton Engineering company and others. What can you think of a man who will fight on both sides of a case? Yet it is a common practice, as witness the record of former Dist. Atty. Bennett, who prosecuted graft cases while in office and then became the attorney for the grafters after his term was over. The grafters naturally felt that he had been on the inside of the prosecution and would therefore know better how to defeat the prosecution's lawyers.

Judges on the bench who were formerly connected with certain lawsuits are prohibited from sitting in judgment in such cases. There ought to be the same protection to the people in the case of lawyers.

At the county board meeting Tuesday a resolution was unanimously passed to have a bill presented at Madison making it unlawful for an attorney to play double in the way indicated above.

Please Take Note

The Social-Democratic party has NOT gone into the grocery business and orders for groceries are NOT filled from this office, nor has it any connection in any way with any co-operative grocery concern. This statement seems necessary to settle for various inquirers false reports in the daily papers.

S. & H. GREEN STAMPS FREE on Our 5 For Cent Merchandise Receipt Checks
Given all the time and applicable at any time. 25c in Merchandise FREE on a total of purchases amounting to \$5.00.

Apron Gingham 4 1/2c
Apron Gingham (mill lengths), in blue, with small and large checks, 6c value, Monday, from 8 to 11: 4 1/2c per yard. (Limit, 15 yards to a customer.)

Store Open Monday and Saturday Evenings

KAHN'S
NATIONAL AVENUE
Between Grove Street and First Ave.

SOAPS For the Toilet For the Laundry For the Kitchen

TOILET **SOAPS**

Palm Olive **CAKE 6 1/2c OR 3 BARS FOR 19c**

Wm. Wialke & Co.'s "Excello" Brand Glycerine Soap, cake, 4c
Or 3 for 10c

Wm. Wialke & Co.'s "Excello" Brand Witch Hazel Soap, cake, 4c
Or 3 for 10c

Wm. Wialke & Co.'s "Excello" Brand Buttermilk Soap, cake, 4c
Or 3 for 10c

Wm. Wialke & Co.'s Klon-dike Tar Soap, 3 cakes for 7c

Wm. Wialke & Co.'s Pink Blossom Soap, 3 cakes for 7c

Graham Bros. & Co.'s Boy Blue Complexion Soap, very special, cake, 4c
Or 3 for 10c

Graham's Witch Hazel Buttermilk Complexion Soap, box of 3 cakes, special, 7c

Armour's Valencia Toilet Soap, box of 3 bars, special at, 7c

Armour's La Belle Lilac Soap, box of 3 bars, special at, 7c

Hardwater Castile Soap, cake, 4c
Or 3 for 10c

Fels Naphtha, 6 bars for 25c

SUNNY MONDAY
Fairbank's Sunny Monday, 3 bars for 10c

Johnson's Galvanic, 6 bars for 25c

Fairbank's Santa Claus, 8 bars for 25c

Johnson's Badger, 7 bars for 25c

Johnson's Calumet, 10 bars for 25c

Johnson's Naphtha, 7 bars for 25c

Proctor & Gamble's German Mottled, 6 bars for 25c

In Seidelberg

Texas Wants Social Center
The first Social Center conference ever held in America will take place in Dallas, Tex., on Feb. 17.

Frank P. Holland, publisher of two of the leading journals in the southwest, has issued a call for the conference in which he says, in part, that men and women with a message will be on the program and that some of these speakers will come across the continent to tell what they know about the problems of city and country communities. The conference will be strictly nonpartisan as the demand comes from all classes and all conditions.

A higher priced teaching force, country high schools, compulsory instruction in agriculture in country schools, modification of laws and the development of the co-operative community spirit will be discussed at the convention.

Edward J. Ward, adviser on social centers in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, will be Mr. Holland's guest during the conference, and will be the principal speaker.

City Employees Must Give Notice
The Carny resolution, intended as a censure of City Clerk Thompson, was substituted by the judiciary committee by a resolution providing that department clerks must notify heads of departments when about to take their annual vacation and department heads must ask permission of the council in case they desire to be absent from the city for a period of more than five days, other than their regular vacation.

Ald. Carney expressed himself as sorry that he did not introduce his resolution.

Why the Workers Pay High Taxes

That the present methods of assessing property are unfair, unbusinesslike, incompetent and inadequate and result in the poor being assessed at from double to three times as much as the owners of large properties, was the statement made by Prof. Thomas H. Adams, of Washington university, St. Louis, at a lecture under the auspices of Institute of Municipal and Social Service at the city hall Tuesday.

According to Prof. Adams, it is easier to tack a large assessment onto the poor than onto the large property owner, because there is a continual pressure brought to bear from the latter source on the assessors, who seek the lines of least resistance. The farmers, too, suffer for this same reason and instances were shown where they too were grossly overassessed in comparison with the large property owners.

"We must do things exactly and precisely," said the speaker, "or our criticism will result." In conclusion, he said, "If we don't learn to govern ourselves efficiently, we will, in the end, fail to govern ourselves at all."

An attempt was made at the conclusion of the lecture to dispute some of the statements made by the professor, by a man in the audience, on the ground that the data obtained is subject to error, but this attempt came to nothing as it was conclusively shown that the data obtained is reliable and taken into consideration so many possibilities for errors that it is practically as accurate as human ingenuity can make it.

"Socialism," said the speaker, "might be defined as the administering of reforms through administration."

The Bakery Ordinance

The ordinance providing that bakers must place a label stating the weight of the loaf on all bread offered for sale will probably be repealed on account of the fact that bakers have taken advantage of the clause: the ordinance which says that no loaf shall weigh less than the weight stated on the label. On the strength of this the bakers labeled ten cent loaves with the label intended for five cent loaves, thus defeating the intent of the ordinance.

Bakers claim that the housewives are prejudiced against the label believing it to be unsanitary and that this prejudice has extended to the union label also.

Bakers recommend that an ordinance compelling them to post a schedule of weights and prices of loaves in their shops be adopted.

Caught by the Bogey Man

The man who wrote a series of articles in the local papers preceding the

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Men's 50c and 75c Caps only.....19c
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